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## SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 858

CONTENTS	PAGE
INDIA	
Rebel Nagas: Three-Nation Drive (THE HINDU, 27 Oct 79) .....	1
Violation of Human Rights in Nagaland Alleged (THE STATESMAN, 26 Oct 79) .....	3
Reserve Bank Paints Gloomy Economic Picture (AFP, 19 Nov 79) .....	4
Government Efforts To Ensure Continuous Oil Imports (G. K. Reddy; THE HINDU, 2 Nov 79) .....	6
Masharashtra Power Crisis May Worsen (THE STATESMAN, 31 Oct 79) .....	8
'Unprecedented' Drought in Kalahandi District (THE STATESMAN, 30 Oct 79) .....	9
Briefs	
Orissa Areas Declared Drought-Affected	10
Norway To Supply Fertilizer	10
Modern Aircraft for IAF	10
Meitei Units Banned	10
INDONESIA	
North, Central Sulawesi Governors Recalled (TEMPO, 20 Oct 79) .....	11
Free Aceh Movement Leader Apparently Fled Abroad (SINAR HARAPAN, 19 Sep 79) .....	14

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Alleged Members of Hasan Tiro Group Freed (SINAR HARAPAN, 9 Aug 79) .....	16
Survey Taken of Attitudes Toward Chinese Minority (KOMPAS, 28 Jul 79) .....	17
Bond Issues Recommended To Mobilize Idle Money (SINAR HARAPAN, 10 Aug 79) .....	23
World Bank Representative Assesses Country's Development (SINAR HARAPAN, 3 Sep 79) .....	24
Inflation Rate Considered Serious (KOMPAS, 6 Sep 79) .....	27
Atomic Energy Head Comments on Energy Resources (SINAR HARAPAN, 10 Aug 79) .....	30
Indonesian Energy Policy Emphasizes Conservation (KOMPAS, 7 Sep 79) .....	33
Land Reform Committee To Be Reestablished (SINAR HARAPAN, 1 Aug 79) .....	35

## LAOS

Regional Forces in Houa Phan Province, Threat Described (SIANG PASASON, 2 Oct 79) .....	37
Women's Visit To Reeducation Center Described (VIENTIANE MAI, 2, 3 Oct 79) .....	39
Center's Operation, Facilities Ex-inmates Remain	
Justice Ministry Trains Court Personnel (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, 18, 22 Oct 79) .....	43
Vientiane Municipality Conference Luang Prabang Conference	
Northern Ethnic Minority District Proclaims Illiteracy Eliminated (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, 11 Oct 79) .....	45
Cabinet Issues Instruction on Savings Deposits (Vientiane Domestic Service, 10 Nov 79) .....	46

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Transformers Installed, Savings of Foreign Exchange Noted (SIANG PASASON, 16 Oct 79) .....	48
Industry and Trade Sector Reports Activities (Various sources, various dates).....	49
Louang Namtha Province Oudomsai, Luang Prabang Vapi Product Sales Oudomsai Textiles and Smithing Gnot Ou, Phong Saly Trade Luang Prabang External Trade Luang Prabang Trade Insufficient Supplies in Saisettha	
Expansion of Cultivated Area, Progress in Harvest Described (Various sources, various dates) .....	53
Houa Phan Starchy Crops Saravane Acreage Expansion Vientiane Harvest Underway Paksan Harvest Vientiane Yields	
Statistics, Agricultural Developments in Southern Border District Noted (Khammouan P. Vongphachan; SIANG PASASON, 13 Oct 79)	56
Cooperativization Movement Underway Again (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO, various dates) .....	58
Saravane Province Sam Tai, Houa Phan Viangthong, Houa Phan Ken Thao, Sayaboury	
'Vientiane Radio' Reviews 1979 Agricultural Production (Vientiane Domestic Service, 17 Nov 79) .....	60
Briefs	
Houa Phan Public Works	62
Population and Cooperative Statistics	62
Rice Sales to Population	62
Hom District Statistics	62
Supplies to Refugee Returnees	63

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

PAKISTAN

Briefs

New Submarine

64

PHILIPPINES

Briefs

Amnesty Granted

65

THAILAND

Briefs

Infiltration of Hilltribes

66

Trade With North Korea

66

REBEL NAGAS: THREE-NATION DRIVE

Calcutta THE HINDU in English 27 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] New Delhi, Oct. 25.--India, Bangladesh and Burma have entered into an understanding for tackling the Naga rebels' activities along the areas bordering the three countries following the emergence of Maoist All-Nagaland Communist Party, according to a Dacca journal.

According to the weekly "Holiday", Bangladesh and Burma have joined hands with India, "after contemplating that a sovereign Nagaland might invite trouble, as both the countries have tribal territory, with people having similar problems who might seek independence."

The weekly reports that India and Bangladesh have been regularly sharing intelligence reports on Naga rebels through border meetings between the Directors-General of India's Border Security Force and Bangladesh Rifles.

Wider Repercussions

Noting that for the first time, the Indian forces are confronted with a party inside Nagaland which is ideologically motivated with Maoist principles, the weekly says: "The formation of the party may have much deeper repercussions in this sensitive region burdened with poverty and backwardness and has already become a cause of concern for the security officials of India and Bangladesh."

The All-Nagaland Communist Party is believed to maintain close links with the Eastern Naga Revolutionary Council, which was born in Burma as a consequence of the Naga insurgency in India, and has been fighting for the cause of Nagas in Burma. The party also maintains liaison with the Arakanese Independent Army.

There is some expectation that the Burmese Communist Party, engaged in guerrilla warfare against the authorities in Rangoon and with close links with the Eastern Naga Revolutionary Council and the Arakanese Independent Army, may extend its helping hand to the All-Nagaland Communist Party.



#### March 28 Ambush

It is generally believed that the new party has forged links with the Naga rebel cadres under Muivah who have been staying in the Burmese territory since their return from China after training some two years ago. Muivah is known to have repudiated the Shillong accord between the Government of India and the representatives of the underground nagas. It has been speculated that the ambush on March 28 last in which seven Indian security personnel were killed and four wounded, had been the handiwork of people belonging to the armed wing of the All-Nagaland Communist Party.

The Dacca journal feels that Phizo, once the undisputed leader of Nagas, is losing his influence over the younger generation who are "frustrated because of the failure of their leaders to organise them for a drastic change of their status. That is why Phizo said it would be dangerous and brutal to leave a legacy of such a problem to the next generation--a settlement might become even more difficult later."--POT.

CSO: 4220

# VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN NAGALAND ALLEGED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 26 Oct 79 p 9

[Text] OCT. 25.—To maintain law and order in Nagaland, the military and para-military forces stationed there carry out public executions and mutilate limbs and sex organs according to a report released by the Naga People's Movement for Human Rights almost a year ago.

Today, the situation is no better. The extraordinary laws, which allow every havildar to shoot to kill, and even rape, without fear of any questions being asked remain intact.

Mr V. M. Tarkunde and Mr Gobinda Mukhoty, working president of the People's Union for Civil Liberties and the chairman of its Delhi unit, yesterday listed incidents of rape and torture committed by the military and para-military forces between April and July. They told reporters in New Delhi that unless the Army was withdrawn from Naga villages and confined to the barracks, such incidents would continue.

The People's Union for Civil Liberties and leaders of other organizations like the Students' Federation of India, the All-India Students' Federation, the Yuva Janata and the Delhi University Teachers' Association have in a joint memorandum with the Naga People's Movement for Human Rights demanded the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces from Naga villages, repeal of all laws which abrogate the basic rights of the people and transfer of power to enforce law and order from the Governor to the State Assembly in Nagaland. They have also demanded that the Government negotiate with the Naga National Council to settle differences.

The memorandum addressed to the President is to be handed over to him soon. The signatories were unable to get an appointment with the President.

Is Nagaland a part of India? Is not the Constitution of India applicable to Nagaland? were some of the questions raised by Mr Mukhoty. In his opinion, some of the special laws in force in Nagaland could successfully be challenged in the Supreme Court and this is what the PUCL intended to do.

The memorandum states that for years Nagaland has been "virtually

under Army rule" and under the guise of maintaining law and order "worst forms of crimes are committed, including genocide and rape" and under "the pretext of maintaining peace and harmony, the worst possible degradation of human life takes place".

Mr Tarkunde said that we in India had no right to criticize what was happening in Pakistan when possibly worse crimes were being committed in Nagaland. He wanted to know why the power to enforce law and order did not lie with the elected members of the State Assembly.

He said it was shocking that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation of 1958 was still in force. This regulation permits the havildar or any commissioned, warrant or non-commissioned officer above this rank to "fire upon or otherwise use force against any person acting in contravention of any law or order."

Arrests can be made and searches of people, and their homes ordered without warrant; shelters can be destroyed on the mere suspicion that the place is likely to be used for armed attacks. The result is that Nagaland has been under a "virtual terrorist rule of the Army."

"The Army is making inroads into our social life—it has funds to distribute pencils among children and unlimited quantity of rum among men. It runs clubs, schools and other institutions and our girls have been forced to become prostitutes as the economy has been ruined", Mr Luithal, spokesman of the Naga People's Movement for Human Rights, said.

"We have fought a regular war with an organized army—we have seen our elders surrounded and beheaded... my own father, a missionary and highly respected in the community, was slapped and whipped by army personnel in my

presence when I was a boy... My mother was pushed". Luithal recalled.

It seems that there are only two options for the Naga youth—to join the underground movement or witness these events silently. There are no avenues for open and democratic protests any more, he added.

It has been estimated that there are more than 150,000 Army personnel deployed in Nagaland. Every hill-top has become advantage point for the Indian Army and "every village lives in the shadow of imminent military terror," says a pamphlet brought out by the Naga People's Movement for Human Rights and distributed to reporters by Mr Tarkunde at the Press conference.

Mr Tarkunde said the PUCL had decided to send some of its members to Nagaland to study the situation and report in detail. He pointed out the absurd and dangerous situation in which citizens of the country cannot freely go to a State and gather information. "We do not know whether we will be allowed to go there," he added.

Mr Mukhoty said the rules applicable to every Indian and the basic rights guaranteed to every citizen "have no meaning for those residing in Nagaland".

The Governor there enjoys powers under which he can order "all residents or any class of residents" to move from any area to a "special area". He can order them to remain there for any period he may specify.

Describing these "transfers of entire villages", Mr Luithal said these were nothing but "concentration camps" which Nagas experienced all through the late fifties. These were described euphemistically as "groupings" by officials. The Governor also had the power to impose "collective fines" on Naga villages, he added.

INDIA

RESERVE BANK PAINTS GLOOMY ECONOMIC PICTURE

BK26.335 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Nov (AFP)—The Reserve Bank of India's annual report for 1978-79 released here today has painted a gloomy picture of the economy and called for urgent short- and long-term measures to remedy the thin problems of inflationary trend and industrial stagnation.

The report noted that the growth of India's Gross National Product (GNP) in real terms was around 4 to 4.5 percent in 1978-79 as against 7.2 percent in the previous year and an average of 5.9 percent in the last three years.

Stating that the current situation was one of price rise on a wide front, the report said that some steps had been taken to tackle the problems, but further measures were necessary as the situation contained a "potential for a resurgence of inflation."

The report called on the government as well as the private sector to generate more financial resources, internally through more efficient management.

"If, for any reason, such measures of self-reliance are avoided or postponed, it would not be possible to move simultaneously towards increased output and greater stability in prices," it added.

Assessing the prospects for the current year ending June next, the report noted that for the immediate future the chances of any improvement or even sustaining the moderate growth of the economy achieved in 1978-79 "seem doubtful."

"The long-term trend rate of growth in agriculture has remained rather low and is only marginally above the population growth rate. This is far from satisfactory," it said.

While stating that the outlook for agricultural expansion for 1979-80 was not bright, the report mentioned the drought situation in many parts of north India which had forced the "kharif" (year-end) crop to drop well below that of last year.

The report said the real impediment to a steady and sizeable increase in India's industrial output lay in the structural weakness of the economy. It mentioned larger investment as an immediate need of the economy, especially in essential infrastructural facilities, as in transport, electricity and coal, and more efficient utilisation of existing capacities.

"Unless the serious snags and shortages now evidenced in these areas are removed," the report observed, "there can be little improvement in the difficult situation that obtains at present."

In the field of trade, the report predicted that the deficit in 1979-80 would very likely be significantly larger than in the previous year.

While expecting exports to more or less maintain the growth rate of 1978-79, it foresaw a pronounced increase in import payments due to the increase in the price of crude oil as well as of other goods and the possibility of increased imports of consumer goods to meet domestic shortages.

CSO: 4220

## GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO ENSURE CONTINUOUS OIL IMPORTS

Calcutta THE HINDU in English 2 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 1.--The Government is making an all-out effort to tie-up long-term contracts with several new suppliers to ensure an uninterrupted flow of oil imports during the next five years despite the vagaries of rising prices.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, has asked Mr. George Fernandes to utilise his old contacts with both Iraq and Libya, while entrusting the Steel Minister, Mr. Biju Patnaik, with the task of making a similar approach to Indonesia.

The Petroleum Minister, Mr. Bala Pajamor, will be visiting Abu Dhabi shortly, while the Petroleum Secretary, Mr. B. B. Vohra, and Indian Oil Chairman Mr. C. R. Das Gupta, will be going later to Mexico and Venezuela. The Vice-President, Mr. M. Hidayatullah, who is now on a goodwill visit to Algiers representing India at the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Algerian Revolution, will be sounding that country about a long-term contract.

The total Indian requirements during 1980 are expected to be about 30 million tonnes out of which nearly 12 million tonnes will be met from domestic production. The Government has already entered into firm arrangements for importing about eight million tonnes and the current efforts are aimed at obtaining the remaining 10 million tonnes from both traditional and non-traditional sources.

The Petroleum Ministry is hoping to get some extra supplies from the Soviet Union, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait and other Gulf sheikhdoms. The present drive is aimed at signing long-term contracts with Mexico, Venezuela, Indonesia and, if possible, Nigerian as well for an average two million tonnes per year from each one of them.

### Contracts With Kuwait

The Petroleum Ministry is banking heavily on Kuwait whose long-term contracts with a number of multinationals will be coming to an end soon.

But in the case of Indonesia, there will be some legal complications since two of the major oilfields from where the supplies are promised have been mortgaged to some Arab sheikhs who are already committed to various countries to sell their share of the production.

Though Iraq is likely to step up its supplies, there is no guarantee that Libya will resume its shipments because of the unresolved controversy over nuclear co-operation. But both Abu Dhabi and to some extent even Dubai are being helpful in meeting a part of India's requirements. The Government is relying on signing long-term contracts with Mexico and Venezuela with swapping arrangements.

There is still no firm official indication of any offer from China, although some hint has been given unofficially through private traders in Hong Kong and Singapore. Though India would be interested in a long-term arrangement with China, if the necessary details regarding prices and shipping schedules could be worked out to mutual satisfaction, the Government is not counting on any Chinese supplies for finalising the imports of crude for 1980.

CSO: 4220



# MASHARASHTRA POWER CRISIS MAY WORSEN

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 31 Oct 79 p 1

## [Text]

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.—Maharashtra, the most industrialized State in the country, seems to be in for another bout of major power cuts soon judging from the present critical power situation here. Shortage of coal for thermal power stations and the drop in the level of the hydel reservoirs are the two main factors leading to another power crisis in the State.

In June, the State Government was forced to impose a five-day industrial shutdown in the State because of an unprecedented power shortage. This happened because the authorities had not taken adequate steps in time to conserve power.

Power experts in the State feel that the Government will have to initiate stringent measures immediately. Even today, the State is facing a shortage of 893 MW against a demand of 5,263 MW. The State will be short of 180 MW each month till June.

Shortage of coal at the State's major power stations has been a permanent headache, with the

power authorities. Thermal power accounts for 53.49% of generation in the State and so any irregularity in coal supply immediately affects the power situation.

What is of greater concern to the power authorities is the drop in level of all hydel lakes in the State. Hydel power accounts for 39.74% of generation in the State. The largest hydel lake at Koyana was not filled to capacity this year because of inadequate rain. Last year, the water in this lake was available for power generation till the first week of June. This year, with the water level falling at the rate of 0.2 foot each day, it will not be possible to maintain the present rate of power generation beyond February.

The State Government will be compelled to use hydel power in a conservative manner. The Government, however, is hesitating to impose additional power cuts immediately, apparently for political reasons.

The Chief Minister, who also holds the Energy portfolio, has

repeatedly denied that the State is in for additional power cuts soon. But power engineers in the State seem to think differently. They fear that if restrictions are not imposed soon to meet the deficit of 180 MW every month, the State may have to face a bigger crisis than that of June.

The Government will be compelled to take steps to ensure economical use of power so that a sudden shortage in March-April next year does not push the State to the brink of another crisis.

The State Legislature Estimates Committee in reviewing the power situation had commented that the Government had failed to show any perspective in handling the power shortage. Earlier in May, the Government had planned to give an additional holiday in the week to industries but this plan was abandoned and some additional cuts were imposed. This, however, had not saved the situation which ultimately culminated in the five-day industrial shutdown.

CSO: 4220

**'UNPRECEDENTED' DROUGHT IN KALAHANDI DISTRICT**

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

**BHAWANIPATNA, Oct. 29.**—Mr Biju Patnaik, Union Minister for Steel, Mines and Coal, has described the drought in the Kalahandi district as extremely serious and unprecedented, reports PTI.

Addressing a meeting here yesterday after visiting drought-affected areas of the district, he stressed the need for coordination of relief work under the direction of the District Collector.

Assuring people that the Government would meet the financial needs of the situation, Mr Patnaik said relief measures should be implemented carefully so that none would starve for lack of work and wages. Non-official committees should help the official machinery supervise relief work.

He urged the Government to gear up the administration. There should be no political discrimination in allotting funds, the Minister added.

Mr Negendranath Choudhury, Mr Rasabehary Behera, Mr Kapil Narayan Tiwari and Mr Dayanidhi Nayak, all MLAs told the meeting that people were deserting their villages in thousands and going to Rajasthan and Kashmir in search of work. There were fears of scarcity of drinking water after a few months in many of the drought-hit areas.

Mr Natabar Pradhan, Orissa's Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Forests and Animal Hus-

bandry, and Mr Ghatiram Majhi, Minister for Health and Family Welfare and Tribal and Rural Welfare, accompanied Mr Patnaik on his tour of the district.

Our Correspondent in Srinagar adds: The Jammu and Kashmir Government has asked for Rs 15 crores as assistance from the Centre to meet losses caused by drought and hailstorms in the State. Snowing in the border areas of Ladakh has affected paddy, wheat, maize and barley crops.

A memorandum was presented by the State Government yesterday to a four-member team of Central experts, headed by the Additional Union Agriculture Secretary, Mr S. P. Mukherjee, which visited the affected areas. Certain areas in Jammu and Kashmir have suffered more than 60% damage to paddy, wheat and maize.

Mr Mukherjee said that the Centre might provide 15,000 tons for the food-for-work programme. Besides this, 1,000 quintals of foodgrain will be distributed as gratuitous relief of which 75% will be contributed by the Centre. This is especially for areas in Ladakh which will become snow-bound soon.

CSO: 4220



## BRIEFS

ORISSA AREAS DECLARED DROUGHT-AFFECTED--Bhubaneswar, Oct. 31.--The Orissa Cabinet yesterday decided to declare 1,938 of the 3,830 gram panchayats in the State as drought-affected areas, beside four municipalities and six notified area councils, reports PTI. Briefing reporters after the meeting an official spokesman said these areas had been declared drought-affected since they had lost about 50% of the kharif crop. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN 1 Nov 79 p 10]

NORWAY TO SUPPLY FERTILIZER--New Delhi, Oct. 25.--Norway will provide India with fertilizers worth Rs 5.58 crores this year. Under an agreement for a "plan of action" signed here on Wednesday, the Norwegian assistance will cover about 35,000 tonnes of urea, of which one shipment of over 19,000 tonnes had already arrived in Kandla port. The fertilizer is expected to augment supplies to farmers in the current rabi season. The agreement was signed by Mr. A. J. S. Sondhi, Joint Secretary in the Department of Agriculture, and the Norwegian Ambassador Mr. Per Gulowsen. The Norwegian assistance is in pursuance of an earlier agreement signed in June 1973 between the two countries.--UNI [[Text] [Calcutta THE HINDU in English 26 Oct 79 p 6]

MODERN AIRCRAFT FOR IAF--New Delhi, Oct. 25.--The Defence Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, on Tuesday hinted that IAF might soon acquire Soviet MIG-23 highly sophisticated swing-wing strike and interceptor aircraft, to complement the existing MIG-21, now produced in India. Inaugurating the biannual conference of senior commanders of the Air Force, he said efforts were being made to acquire new tactical support strike aircraft. These would be in addition to 160 Anglo-French Jaguar deep penetration strike aircraft, which the Government was already committed to acquire. He said the Government was trying to procure modern missile systems for the IAF. [Text] [Calcutta THE HINDU in English 26 Oct 79 p 6]

MEITEI UNITS BANNED--New Delhi, Oct. 27.--The Meitei extremist organizations in Manipur have been declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, reports PTI. A notification to this effect has been published in a gazette extraordinary of the Government of India. The Meiteis are inhabitants of the Manipur valley and constitute the majority population. The organizations which have been outlawed are the Revolutionary People's Front (formerly known as the Armed Revolutionary Government of Manipur), the People Liberation Army, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak and the Red Army. They had been indulging in violent activities to bring about the secession of Manipur from the Union of India. The notification said these organizations had maintained contacts with foreign countries and had secured financial assistance as well as assistance by way of arms and training. [Text] [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 28 Oct 79 p 12]

NORTH, CENTRAL SULAWESI GOVERNORS RECALLED

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 20 Oct 79 p 8

[Article: "Willy and Munafri Leave"]

[Text] Governors Lasut and Moenafrie have been recalled. As of the end of the last week Lasut was not prepared to submit a letter of resignation. His replacement: a director general who served alongside Amirmachmud for the longest time. Meanwhile a former mayor will hold Moenafrie's seat.

Minister of Home Affairs Amirmachmud recently announced the disposition of two of his subordinates: North Sulawesi Governor Willy Lasut and Central Sulawesi Governor Moenafrie. "After consulting with the Menhankam [minister of defense and security], I approached the president, who agreed to recall the two governors," said Amirmachmud at the Bina graha after meeting with the president on Saturday morning.

The home affairs minister did not detail any reasons for this action but merely said, "The presidential decree is being processed administratively this week." Moenafrie had submitted his resignation on 22 September, although he felt the news of his recall was a "sudden thunderclap piercing an afternoon calm."

However, Willy Lasut had not submitted a similar letter before he was discharged. "In their personal interests and those of regional development and the national interest, both men have been recalled," said Amirmachmud.

Who will replace them? Feisal Tamin, Home Affairs Department spokesman, did not want to say. Still he did not deny it when the name of Maj Gen Erman Harirustaman, socio-political director general of the Home Affairs Department, was mentioned as a replacement for Lasut, while Eddy Djadjang Djajaatmadja, former mayor of Central Jakarta, will become governor of Central Sulawesi.

Erman formerly was chief of staff of the XIIIth Merdeka Military District Command (1961-63) when Soenandar Prijosudarmo, now governor of East Java, held command there. However, it is interesting that Erman, director general since 1971--the longest such post was held by one individual in the Home Affairs Department--finally is being allowed to occupy a post in a region which is often "bustling" with cloves.

As for Eddy Djadjang, lately put in to assist at the Home Affairs Department as the MAKSI (All-Indonesia Inter-capital City Conference) secretary general, it is not beyond expectation that he will step forward as the new governor.

All of this apparently is moving quickly. Similarly the transfer of posts, which it is anticipated will take place before 23 October. If true, both appointees can attend the meeting of governors to be held from 23 to 27 October in Jakarta as new governors.

It is possibly to be regretted that the recall of these two governors took place without consultation with the local DPRD [provincial assembly], but as Amirmachmud has said, "For the sake of higher interests, the DPRD can be by-passed." And according to the home affairs minister, he deliberately avoided making clarification to guard against the possibility of creating unrest.

Until last week outsiders were still guessing at the real reason why the two governors were replaced. Lasut was appointed to replace H.V. Worang on 21 June. When the home affairs minister announced the recall of the two governors, Willy Lasut was in his home kampung, the village of Tulap, Eris Subdistrict, which is rich in cloves, on the shore of Lake Tonando. He had an opportunity to be with his relatives and family.

Welcomed in Seretan village, near Tulap, Willy also spoke at the village hall. Apparently he used this final opportunity to say farewell as governor. Earlier he had traveled throughout the region. He went, for instance, to observe the bridge in North Manado, then to Bitung, and then stayed in Kapataran village (also rich in cloves) in Minahasa Regency.

Two or 3 days after returning to Manado, Lasut went to the grassroots. Late at night he apparently viewed the Manado shopping center. Wearing sandals and wrapped in a safari batik, he was accompanied solely by his staff. Last Monday morning [18 October] he attended the transfer of post ceremony for the chief of the Gunung Wenang General Hospital of Manado, formerly Dr Winsy Warrouw, now Dr Tandayu.

In several of the places he visited, Lasut almost always openly discussed his problem. However, he spoke in rather more detail on the matter at the Gunung Wenang General Hospital.

According to Lasut, his recall had its source in the "slander spread continually by a small group in Manado. Such slander later was spread all the way to Jakarta." There were 57 varieties of slander, including "his having a mistress and being corrupt and anti-Islam."

Lasut added, however, that several high officials in Jakarta felt deceived by this slander. "But what can one do if one's superior makes such a decision?" he said.

6804

CSO: 8127/0175

FREE ACEH MOVEMENT LEADER APPARENTLY FLED ABROAD

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN an Indonesian 19 Sep 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Has Hasan Tiro Fled Abroad?"]

[Text] Hasan Tiro, number one figure in the outlawed terrorist organization, the so-called "Free Aceh Movement," during the last few months has apparently escaped abroad by sea according to information from the SINAR HARAPAN correspondent in Banda Aceh.

The success of Hasan Tiro in evading the dragnet set out for him by the authorities was due to the assistance given by one of his followers who happened to live in the fishing village of Jeunib, district of North Aceh. According to information from this village, Hasan Tiro, with three of his followers by the names of Daud Paneuk, Saiman and Yusuf Kumis, hijacked a fishing boat which was the property of a fisherman in the village of Jeunib.

A SINAR HARAPAN source at KODAM I (Military Region I) "Iskandarmuda" verified that Hasan Tiro was in Singapore and had taken up residence in the home of one of his followers named Amir Rasyid Machmud who had previously been appointed by Hasan as minister of trade of "Free Aceh."

The SINAR source, who declined to be identified, said Yusuf Kumis, one of Hasan Tiro's followers who escaped with him, was apprehended by KODAM I in Medan [sic] upon his return from Singapore. Interrogation of Yusuf Kumis disclosed the information that Daud Paneuk and Saiman had returned to Aceh and were hiding in the jungles of Pidie District. It was further disclosed that in their escape, the fugitives were able to obtain fuel for their motor vessel at Port Dickson (Malaysia) and that from the Malaysian port they proceeded straight to Singapore. According to the source, it is estimated that Hasan Tiro fled the country last March (1979).

However, the SINAR source in KODAM I quickly added that Hasan Tiro's illegal terrorist movement no longer had any significance because the efforts of its members were now confined to seeking food and evading capture by the troops of KODAM I. "For all intents and purposes, their contact with the people has been cut off since we have undertaken intensive intelligence operations," he

said. Of the original strength of the "Free Aceh" band, there remains at the most only 27 members armed with seven weapons consisting of three type LE rifles, two pistols, one Sten gun and one breech-loading rifle, said the source.

Different sources contacted by SINAR HARAPAN reported that the escape of Hasan was "no longer news." Another source in Jakarta said that the news of Hasan's flight was based on the recent confession of one of his followers who was apprehended upon his return from Singapore.

The account of Hasan Tiro's escape has been checked in Malaysia and Singapore, but so far there has been no confirmation.

The confession of Hasan Tiro's follower has not yet been completely verified. It may be true that Hasan has fled the country, but it is equally possible that he may still be hiding in Aceh. "If he fled abroad, it is clear for certain that he is not in Singapore or even in Malaysia. Singaporean authorities staked out the address given as the house of Amir Rasyidin, the 'Minister of Trade of Free Aceh,' however, Hasan Tiro never showed up there," said the above source.

9464

CSO: 4213



**ALLEGED MEMBERS OF HASAN TIRO GROUP FREED**

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 12

[Article] "Seven Prisoners Freed by Aceh LAKSUSDA"

[Excerpts] On Monday morning [6 August] the Aceh LAKSUSDA [Regional Special Executive Officer] freed seven prisoners who allegedly had been involved with the Hasan Tiro terrorist gang (GPL). The seven who were freed are Dr Hasbi Abdullah (docent in the economic faculty at the Syiah Kuala University), Dr Zulkifli Amin (docent in the education faculty at Syiah Kuala University), Hasballah (Syiah Kuala University student), Hasanuddin (Syiah Kuala University student), Zulfan Hasan (Syiah Kuala University student), and Affan Hadji Abdullah (vice chairman, Provincial Assembly, Level II city of Pidie).

In his speech at the release ceremony, Brig Gen R.A. Saleh, commander of the 1st Military District/Aceh, acting as the LAKSUSDA for Aceh, firmly stated that the Aceh LAKSUSDA was forced to take stringent measures against them. They were imprisoned for a reason which was far more important than human rights. They were imprisoned in the interests of the nation and the state. No formal charge was brought against them on which they could be tried, but this did not mean that their activities were considered to be above board, said Brig Gen R.A. Saleh.

After the release ceremony, Dr Hasbi Abdullah and Dr Zulkifli Amin answered a question posed by SINAR HARAPAN, saying that they intended to return to the Syiah Kuala University campus. According to Hasbi, his status as assistant docent in the economic faculty has not been revoked, meaning that he will continue to teach in that faculty. Dr Zulkifli Amin will return to teach in the education faculty in the near future.

Meanwhile, Affan Hadji Abdullah, vice chairman of the Pidie Provincial Assembly, who has been in prison since June 1979, replied to SINAR HARAPAN'S question by saying he would continue as vice chairman of that assembly. "I have been cleared in every respect." Affan said.

# SURVEY TAKEN OF ATTITUDES TOWARD CHINESE MINORITY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Jul 79 pp 5, 6

[Article: "Participation of Non-native Indonesian Citizens (of Chinese Extraction) in the Process of Development--A Research Paper Presented to the ISEI Congress in Cisarua 15-17 June 1979 by: Willem H. Wakaliwe"]

[Excerpts] A population of Chinese descent is not prominent only in the Republic of Indonesia. In nearly all nations of Southeast Asia, ethnic Chinese are encountered as a minority group. However, the island nation of the Republic of Singapore occupies a different and unique position. However, the island nation of the Republic of Singapore occupies a different and unique position. Other than the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Taiwan, it is the only country where the Chinese constitute a majority of the population (70 percent).

The behavior, social perceptions and politics of the Chinese in ASEAN countries attract further research. To know about such matters is important for the purpose of extending and intensifying economic, social and political relationships among ASEAN members, whose total populations comprise about 206 million people. Because of this, the time has come to observe closely in a wider dimension and with a broader view the problem of natives versus non-natives.

In connection with this matter, we in Indonesia need to undertake studies and scholarly research that go deeper into the original ties, the aspects of social/economic participation, and the political perceptions of non-native Indonesian citizens (of Chinese descent) in our national development.

Such research and studies will be advantageous in broadening our understanding of the Chinese ethnic group to the extent that it may be beneficial to us or it may be appropriate for us to make adjustments and draw the essence from these scholarly undertakings to improve our relationship with the ethnic Chinese. This can be done within the context of ASEAN cooperation or as a separate effort in the interest of our national society domestically.



In connection with this matter, it may be fitting for us to present some views and commentaries which are being expressed in society concerning the background of the Chinese propensity to participate in various sectors of economic activity and in the world of business.

What is the solution to the native--non-native dilemma? Once when he served as master of ceremonies at an inaugural party for our doctor (1968), Bung Hatta declared that the economic position of the overseas Chinese could not be altered as long as Indonesians (now referred to as natives) were not yet able to replace them. Viewing the same situation, Koentjaraningrat estimated that it could be corrected after one or two generations. The cultural assimilation that he anticipated is a slow process requiring much time. Meanwhile, the non-native domination of the economic sector for the time being constitutes a different impediment to this assimilation and is the cause of "jealousy" that can always be exploited for various kinds of political agitation.

Koentjaraningrat was of the opinion that it was difficult to close the lead on the overseas Chinese because (1) coming from the Chinese mainland, they are entrepreneurs as are the natives of that region as a whole and (2) most Indonesians have the aptitude to become civil servants and farmers rather than businessmen.

Suparman Sunakamijaya offered the harsh opinion that the success of the overseas Chinese was not because they were entrepreneurs but rather because of their business tricks exercised through officials willing to accept bribes, and because of the Indonesian mentality which still accepts being deceived. This last opinion clearly expresses the state of mind of a number of Indonesians.

In connection with the study of Indonesian citizens of Chinese origin, in 1977/78 Havaruddin University launched its Promotion of National Unity research project funded by the Department of Internal Affairs. This project funded by the Department of Internal Affairs. This project covered 10 provinces, that is, 3 in Sumatra, 1 in Kalimantan, 2 in Java and 2 each in Sulawesi and Maluku. Total respondents numbered 5,022 people. Of the sample, 61.2 percent comprised non-natives of Chinese extraction, and 29.5 percent consisted of native entrepreneurs and members of organizations. The remaining 9.3 percent was drawn from government circles and consisted nearly all of native Indonesians. Following the survey, data reported was recorded or noted from the questionnaires that were returned.

From the non-native group, it was noted that 39.4 percent were employed in the mercantile sector (45.4 percent in Riau; 50.7 percent in North Sumatra); 15.3 percent derived their living from the educational field (42.4 percent in West Kalimantan); 5.5 percent were in the security field (14.2 percent in West Java); 5.4 percent worked in the religious field (in West Java it was no less than 47.2 percent). The remainder of the sample was in the

administrative sector (5.4 percent) and other fields (5.5 percent). No valid data could be obtained from 7.7 percent of the total respondents. This breakdown at a glance gives a fairly representative picture of the total sample.

Questions submitted to non-native respondents concerned their attitude to other ethnic groups (read native Indonesians). Concerning their inclination to invite and welcome at celebrations other ethnic groups also engaged in business, answers were received from 94.4 percent of the respondents. Of this number, 57.5 percent (65.6 percent in South Sumatra and 49 percent in North Sumatra) stated that they extended such invitations once in a while; 27 percent (41.3 percent in Maluku followed by 32.3 percent in Central Java) never extended invitations at all, while only 15 percent (.7 percent in Maluku and 27 percent in North Sumatra) stated they extended invitations always.

A question concerning tolerance toward native entrepreneurs elicited a reply from 95.6 percent of the respondents: 74.2 percent answered that they were disposed to be tolerant (the lowest figure, 54.5 percent, was from Riau, while in Central Java the total was 91.6 percent). More profound questions addressed to members of the sample group, such as did they look down upon, hate or feel jealousy toward entrepreneurs of other ethnic groups, were answered by 96.2 percent of the respondents: 92.1 percent stated they never entertained such feelings; 6.4 percent (11.03 percent in North Sumatra) stated they felt this way occasionally, while the remaining 1.5 percent (3.3 percent in North Sumatra) said they often entertained such feelings.

Concerning the personality traits of Chinese having a foreign status, the majority of the Indonesians, that is, 62.6 percent (76.1 percent in Central Java) were of the opinion that Chinese were industrious, 30.1 percent were in close agreement with the statement (45 percent in North Sumatra) while the remaining 7.7 percent disagreed. A question concerning opinions on political development brought a 93.9 percent response. A large proportion of this total, 85.8 percent (91.1 percent in North Sulawesi) stated that the leadership traits of the Indonesian Armed Forces and the educated class were pragmatic/realistic while the remaining 14.2 percent (21.8 percent in West Java) believed them to be more idealistic. Leadership traits of political party figures, according to a small majority of respondents, 56.9 percent (69.6 percent in East Java), had to be considered idealistic rather than pragmatic/realistic (agreement on this latter trait by members of the sample reached 60.4 percent in North Sumatra). Total respondents on this question dropped somewhat to 91.6 percent.

What about perspectives on native--non-native cooperation in the business world? Of all non-native respondents who offered views (95.8 percent), 95.6 percent stated that they were disposed to cooperate with the native sector as long as its members were honest. The lowest score, 74.1 percent, was reported in Riau, while the highest, 99.7 percent, was registered in West Java. Similar results were noted concerning the inclination of

Indonesian citizens to accept native employees who were honest and competent. Of the 96.4 percent of the respondents who answered, 89.4 percent expressed agreement (the lowest total, 73.7 percent, was registered in Riau; the highest, 99 percent, in North Sulawesi).

A question that was somewhat irritating was also raised. Was the group of Chinese extraction willing and able to transfer their expertise and competence to natives? Of the 94.8 percent of the respondents who answered the question, 72.8 percent agreed (the minimum, 64.5 percent was reported from North Sumatra; the maximum, 82.6 percent, from Central Java); 20.7 percent strongly agreed, and the remaining 6.5 percent disagreed. Those who raised objections gave as their reasons: (1) Business secrets had to be guarded (72.8 percent agreed; 20.7 percent agreed strongly; 6.5 percent disagreed); (2) there was no capability to train personnel (40 percent agreed; 60 percent disagreed); (3) it was improper to transfer skills received as a legacy from previous generations (17.3 agreed; the remainder disagreed); (4) there was no opportunity to transfer skills or expertise (38.4 percent agreed; 64.6 percent disagreed).

Now what about the perceptions of native Indonesians? The composition of the Indonesian sample by occupational field was as follows: (1) education 3.37 percent; (2) administration 18.5 percent; (3) trade 14.2 percent; (4) religion 9.4 percent; (5) security 1.8 percent; (6) other occupations 24 percent. Compared with the answers received from citizens of Chinese origin, the responses of the native Indonesians showed less spread, with pros and cons being more equal in number.

Concerning the disposition to invite non-native entrepreneurs of Chinese origin to attend celebrations, a total of 93.8 percent of the respondents gave answers: 54.9 percent said never (43 percent in West Java and the maximum, 68.2 percent in Maluku); 40.1 percent (29.6 percent in Maluku and 50.9 percent in South Sulawesi) replied that sometimes or once in a while they would invite non-natives, while only 5 percent said they would always extend such invitations.

The question on tolerance evoked a positive reaction from 59 percent of the native Indonesian ethnic group (Riau registered a 67.9 percent positive response on this question) while 41 percent responded negatively (in South Sumatra, 50 percent gave a negative reply). It was stated by 52.5 percent (71.8 percent in Riau) that they never experienced feelings of hatred or envy; 31.1 percent (41.9 percent in South Sumatra) admitted such feelings, while 16.4 percent (27.3 percent in North Sumatra) stated they entertained such feelings frequently. Concerning the industriousness and diligence of non-natives, 97.4 percent of the native Indonesian sample gave a reply, with 70.5 percent (83.2 percent in South Sumatra) in agreement; 23.8 percent (42 percent in North Sumatra) were in strong agreement, while the remaining 5.7 percent expressed disagreement. Similar scores were tallied concerning personality traits of people of Chinese extraction who are generally considered

thrifty: 67.1 percent (up to 79.9 percent in South Sumatra) agreed that Chinese were frugal and 26.9 percent (43.3 in Maluku) voiced strong agreement.

Finally, concerning the matter of cooperating with the Chinese providing they were honest, 79 percent (89.4 percent in Riau) of the Indonesian sample expressed an inclination to do so, while 21 percent (30.9 percent in West Java) were disinclined. On the same note, a total of 81 percent (90.9 percent in Riau) was disposed to accept employees of Chinese origin provided they were honest and competent, while the remaining 18.7 percent were not so inclined. (In West Java, this latter group totaled 31.3 percent).

Last of all, the survey probed the opinions of government employees. In this group, 91.9 percent of the sample answered the questions: 52.9 percent stated they never invited entrepreneurs of Chinese extraction to celebrations; 43 percent (63.3 percent in North Sulawesi) indicated they invited them occasionally. Only the remaining 4.1 percent were always disposed to invite non-natives, with a striking total of 20.1 percent of the respondents who were so inclined, in Maluku.

A tolerant view, as reflected in the responses, was demonstrated by 53.5 percent of the officials (the lowest total in this respect, 42 percent, was recorded in North Sulawesi and the highest, 72.5 percent, Central Java). On the question of hatred or envy toward non-native entrepreneurs, 50.3 percent of the officials indicated they never experienced such feelings (West Kalimantan, a region heavily dominated by non-native groups, registered 64.9 percent in this respect): 34 percent (44 percent in East Java) admitted sentiments of hatred and envy with the remaining 18.7 percent (28.6 percent in South Sulawesi) conceding they felt such emotions frequently.

The trait of diligence among people of Chinese origin was acknowledged by 65.6 percent (86 percent in North Sulawesi) of the respondents. Strong acknowledgment was expressed by 22.7 percent (50 percent in Maluku) while 11.7 percent refused to concede such a trait among overseas Chinese at all (refusal was indicated by no less than 76.5 percent in West Java, a region known occasionally for racial flareups).

Another trait of the Chinese, that of frugality, was conceded by 68.8 percent (86 percent in North Sulawesi). Strong agreement was voiced by 26.7 percent (by 58 percent in Maluku) while disagreement was expressed by only 3.7 percent (only 7 provinces reported answers on this last part of the question, with the highest score, 8.3 percent, being registered in West Kalimantan).

POPULATION OF CHINESE EXTRACTION  
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA 1974

Country	Total Population	Population of Chinese Extraction	As a % of Total Population
Burma	27,000,000	410,000	1.5
Indonesia	115,000,000	3,500,000	3.0
Cambodia	6,700,000	353,000	5.3
Laos	3,000,000	42,000	1.4
Malaysia	10,300,000	4,000,000	39.0
Thailand	35,000,000	4,000,000	11.4
Philippines	40,000,000	416,000	1.0
Singapore	2,300,000	1,600,000	69.5
Vietnam (South)	18,000,000	1,500,000	8.3
Vietnam (North)	21,300,000	154,000	0.7
	278,600,000	15,977,000	5.7



**BOND ISSUES RECOMMENDED TO MOBILIZE IDLE MONEY**

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Aug 79 pp 1, 16

[Article: PIPEI Chairman Says Hundreds of Billions of Rupiah in 'Idle Money' Are Available in Private Hands"]

[Excerpt] One of the ways "idle money," much of which is in private hands, can be absorbed is to issue government agency and private company bonds, Laurence A. Manullang, IFEI (Indonesian Financial Executives Institute) chairman, pointed out after being received by Vice President Adam Malik together with other IFEI leaders at the vice president's residence on Diponegoro Street in Jakarta on Thursday afternoon [9 August].

Manullang did not know precisely how much idle money was available. "There is a very big amount available," he said. He compared this period with the period when the "commodity exchange" was established some time ago. In only 2 months, 15 billion rupiah in idle money was taken in. Now, according to Manullang, hundreds of billions of rupiah are estimated to be held by the public.

An IFEI executive who accompanied Manullang further explained to newsmen that about 3 weeks ago when the price of gold was rising, Indonesians purchased S\$200 million worth of gold, as recorded in Singapore.

"This information comes from a report prepared by Singapore banks," he said. This much idle money would be very beneficial to development if it could be absorbed, for instance, by issuing such bonds.

The IFEI leadership expressed its support to Vice President Malik for government efforts to prepare regulations that would enable these bonds to be issued, because this would mobilize funds available in private hands through the capital market.

According to Manullang, the IFEI judged the issuance of bonds as a powerful device for meeting the deflationary influence of a shortage of capital. It also would accelerate the growth of the capital market, which is a good source of funds because it can put unproductive, idle money to good use.

## INDONESIA

### WORLD BANK REPRESENTATIVE ASSESSES COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Sep 79 pp 1, 16

[Article: "World Bank Representative in Indonesia: Advancement Achieved in Spite of Corruption"]

[Excerpts] The World Bank representative in Indonesia, Jean Baneth, estimates that development in this country has shown rather good results in the past few years and has led to a growth of confidence.

This opinion is based on the results of research carried out by the World Bank itself some time ago, as well as on other information including Indonesian statistical data.

All of the above data was carefully analyzed again by the World Bank. This analysis led to the conclusion that employment opportunities were increasing more and more. Research into real wages gave a picture of an increased per capita food consumption of about 15 percent. If other data concerning indirect consumption, such as the existence of educational, health and transportation facilities is taken into consideration, the rate of increase of per capita consumption is higher.

In a special interview with SINAR HARAPAN Saturday afternoon, Jean Baneth presented the conclusion that employment opportunities were increasing more for groups at the lowest end of the productive sector than they were for the majority of groups in the midrange of this sector. In the agricultural field, there was a substantial increase in work opportunities in contrast to the industrial sector where the contribution to the expansion of employment was still low. In this respect, the largest contribution from the industrial sector generally originated from small-scale industries.

In the agricultural field, there was substantial progress and a greater number of jobs thanks to government rural development projects such as Irmas and Bimas and improvements in the irrigational infrastructure. However, Baneth did not see improvement continuing indefinitely. The process could continue for 2 or 3 years, but the extension of work opportunities will not proceed endlessly in the agricultural sector when 600-700 people together own land that is 1 kilometer square.

Baneth did not ignore poverty in rural areas nor the possibility that there are villages whose inhabitants are poorer now than in previous years. However, from his own visits to several villages, he drew the conclusion that on the whole there was some improvement among poor rural groups. "I've already been to villages in most Asian countries, with the exception of China, North Korea and Mongolia and I do not have the impression that people from rural areas in Indonesia are getting poorer," said Baneth.

The problem of corruption in Indonesia, according to Baneth, is indeed important, but he admitted that there was deep concern on the part of the Indonesian government toward the matter. Extensive programs and efforts have been undertaken by the government to eliminate corruption, but Baneth could not say how effective have been these efforts and other measures taken. He did concede, however, that if there were no corruption, the results of development would be greater.

In response to a question concerning a 1 billion dollar loan to be made by the World Bank for transmigration projects in Indonesia, as promised by World Bank President McNamara during his Indonesian visit last May, Baneth explained that there had been no promise by McNamara to make such a large loan. According to Baneth, McNamara during his visit to Indonesia, did not specify the total amount that would be lent by the World Bank for transmigration projects. McNamara only stated that additional steps undertaken to solve the transmigration problem in Indonesia should be speeded up.

Baneth stated that in the estimate presented by the vice-president of the World Bank, Sayed Hussain, some time ago, there was some mention of a 1 billion dollar loan needed by Indonesia for transmigration projects and the formation of estate nuclei for the transmigrants. However, this was not a promise, since World Bank loans are advanced on a project-by-project basis. The vice-president of the World Bank only gave an estimate that later would be submitted to the bank's board of directors. According to the estimate, the total loan possibly needed for Indonesian transmigration projects in their entirety, would amount to 4 or 5 billion dollars for the next 5-year period.

World Bank assistance given to Indonesia last year amounted to 800 million dollars. A quarter of this sum has just been received. There is, of course, a delay between the signing of a loan and its receipt. This happens in all countries who receive foreign loans.

As concerns Indonesia, Baneth noted that the increase in World Bank commitments to foreign loans occurred very quickly, so that a delay in the receipt of the loan could be expected.

Releasing the results of research comparing Indonesia's capacity to absorb a large loan from the World Bank as contrasted to other borrowing nations, Baneth explained more clearly the Indonesian position as compared to other



countries, with the exception of South Korea. The capacity of other nations to absorb loans, he said, is slower than Indonesia. Of course, it is difficult to make a quick judgment, but Indonesia is among the most reliable of loan-receiving nations.

Since he has acted as the World Bank representative in Indonesia for the last 4 years, Baneth has seen, in a holistic sense, that progress has been made, although this progress may not be great. "Of course, progress cannot be compared in an absolute manner with that made in a different country, for example in Singapore or in a developed European nation. Moreover, the progress made in those countries is by no means totally flawless either," said Baneth.

Jean Baneth will complete his tour of duty in Indonesia this month. He will depart the country next Wednesday. He was received by President Suharto last Saturday.

9464

CSO: 4213

## INFLATION RATE CONSIDERED SERIOUS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Sep 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "From a Cabinet Session on Economic, Financial and Industrial Matters--Inflation Rate Is Rather Serious During This Period--President: Stop Procrastinating on Inflation"]

[Excerpts] Information Minister Ali Murtopo expressed the view that inflation in Indonesia at the present time was at a serious level and needed to be handled in an equally serious manner. President Suharto himself expressed great concern about the situation, said the information minister, at the conclusion of a limited cabinet session on economic, financial and industrial matters at the Bina Graha Building yesterday.

According to the information minister, the chief of state requested that government organs which were grappling with this problem closely follow policies that were being adopted in order to prevent procrastination on the matter of inflation. The minister, however, was not able to state how high the rate of inflation was at the present time.

"I'm compelled not to say anything, because it is a state secret which, if revealed, could later be manipulated by many people," he said.

This is the first time that the rate of inflation was said to be a state secret. Formerly, during sessions of the Economic Stabilization Council, the rate of inflation was always announced, as was the amount of currency in circulation and various other economic indicators.

However, from the office of the Central Statistical Bureau, KOMPAS obtained data that the rate of inflation for August 1979 reached 2.34 percent. This figure is based on price increases of habitual consumption patterns among people in 17 large cities of Indonesia. This figure was evidently 2.34 percent higher compared to prices for July 1979.

In July, the inflation rate reached 2.50 percent. In June, it was 2.32 percent while in May it was 3.05 percent.

Therefore, during the last 4 months, from May to August, the inflation rate in Indonesia was 10.21 percent. This means that the average monthly rate was 2.55 percent. If present trends hold true for the remainder of the year, the inflation rate for Indonesia in 1979 could be over 30 percent. This is a rate 4 times greater than that for 1978 when it reached 7 percent.

Based on Statistical Bureau data, the inflation rate of 2.34 percent for August was accounted for by a hike of 3.59 percent for food, .88 percent for housing, 3.11 percent for clothing and 1.47 percent for various goods and services.

At the session yesterday, said Information Minister Ali Murtopo, President Suharto reminded all sides not to think only of automobile factories but to keep in mind the erection of bicycle factories as well, because it is bicycles that are needed by the average people, who constitute most of Indonesia's population. It is estimated that Indonesians could use about 2.5 million bicycles each year.

Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin at the session yesterday reported on plans to upgrade port infrastructures, especially at Tanjung Priok. According to plans, Tanjung Priok is to be equipped as a cement and "container" port. A survey for this purpose is presently being carried out.

In addition, said the information minister, the warehouses are no longer to be considered as a source of national income, but rather as a maritime convenience. This, according to the minister, constitutes a "new model" for Indonesia. "This represents a change in our socio-economic standards and is an indicator of the success of our national development, especially in the promotion of transportation and port facilities," said the minister.

According to Ali Murtopo, President Suharto took as an example the storage facilities of Singapore which are free of charge for 30 days. "If usage of port storage facilities is for import/export activities, then the warehouses are simply a service to the client. On the other hand, if the warehouses are used to store merchandise, then there will be storage charges," Murtopo said.

President Suharto stressed that special attention must still be given to the problem of transportation, especially concerning the situation that will be encountered in 1 or 2 years when the production of cement in the vicinity of Cibinong reaches 2.4 million tons. Because of this, a transportation system must be worked out that will not clog traffic nor increase congestion in Tanjung Priok. "All this constitutes a problem to be confronted," said the information minister.

In addition to this, President Suharto also requested attention be paid to the continued existence of a capability that was not fully utilized (idle capacity) in large-scale industries. This is a situation requiring coordination of production. The president related what had occurred in France, namely, that automobile factories in that country only manufactured engines,

while the remaining components were the products of many firms. "This is an arrangement that we should pay attention to, in Indonesia, to develop a similar atmosphere of collective production," said Ali Mariopo.

According to the minister of information, the chief of state also called attention to the increase of non-oil exports. His intent was to make certain this matter is regulated as it should be, in a way that will help increase domestic production. The reason is, when bank funds are used to support domestic production, the interest rate is too high.

Because of this, new sources of funds are being unearthed, for example, the levying of increased export taxes on coffee and copra. These funds will then be returned to the public sector with the condition that they be utilized as often as possible to increase domestic production, especially for export.

The government has already decided to impose increased export taxes of about 17 percent on coffee. Increased export taxes will also be levied on copra. The funds generated will possibly be used for the rejuvenation of the coffee/copra estates concerned.

9464

C30: 4213

ATOMIC ENERGY HEAD COMMENTS ON ENERGY RESOURCES

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Aug 79 pp 15, 16

[Article: "Energy Is a Life and Death Matter; A Special Agency is Needed To Formulate and Handle an Energy Policy"]

[Excerpts] In facing the world energy crisis and the fact that oil is an exhaustible mineral, care must be taken to preserve existing forest and water resources, according to Prof Dr Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, who lectured to participants at the Oil and Natural Gas Staff and Leadership Course on Thursday [9 August] in Jakarta.

In his lecture, entitled "Energy Supply and Demand," Prof Sumitro said timber was of no less importance than oil, since it was a "renewable" commodity.

On the same occasion, Prof Dr Achmad Baiquni, director general of the National Atomic Energy Agency (Batan), said a nation that wants to maintain its position, or, better yet, to develop in these modern times, absolutely must establish a special agency that will formulate an energy policy and handle the overall energy problem seriously.

Baiquni said that according to data compiled by the PII (Indonesian Engineers Association), Indonesia has a hydroelectric power potential of 31,000 MW, a geothermal energy potential of about 1,500 MW, coal reserves of 10.6 billion tons, oil reserves of 50 billion barrels, and natural gas reserves of about 963 billion cubic meters. Uranium and thorium deposits have been found in Indonesia, but they are smaller than had been announced earlier.

Thus huge potential and these large reserves must be viewed from the standpoint of how they can best be used as earners of foreign exchange and as domestic sources of energy.

Since oil and natural gas carry a high price on the market and can be exported, these commodities should logically be used as foreign exchange earners. Hydroelectric and geothermal energy, meanwhile, must be developed to meet domestic energy demand.

PIK also presented data indicating that, with a population growth rate in Indonesia of 2.1 percent per year and an economic growth rate of 6.5 percent per year, the energy consumption rate would be about 11 percent a year. Therefore, by the year 2000, the energy equivalent of 237 billion tons of coal will be required.

In meeting this demand, in addition to operating electric power stations, oil and gas are needed for household uses and transportation. However, these two energy sources are too precious to be burned domestically and should be exported to provide foreign exchange.

Of the potential 31,000 MW of hydroelectric power and 1,500 MW of geothermal power available in Indonesia, only about 9,000 MW and 1,100 MW of hydro power and geothermal power, respectively, are found in Java and Sumatra. If one looks at the pattern for population distribution in Indonesia, only an estimated 5,000 MW of hydroelectric power and 500 MW of geothermal power can be produced by the year 2000.

Unlike coal, which like other fossil fuels is widely utilized in the petrochemical industry, nuclear material can be used only as a source of energy.

Thus it is preferable to use nuclear material to produce energy. Further, uranium costs \$80 a kilogram now. One kilogram of uranium produces as much energy as about 25 tons of coal which cost about \$640. Clearly uranium is a very cheap source of energy and is unsuitable as a foreign exchange earner.

It would be best to use it to provide cheap domestic energy, since it can be substituted for other energy sources which have a high export-earning value. It can also be used repeatedly—up to 70 times via a breeder reactor system.

Advanced nations, currently being severely hit because they have insufficient fossil fuel resources, have been trying to control nuclear energy resources directly—namely, by buying as much uranium as possible for stockpiling while the price is low, and reusing it in breeder reactors for centuries after the world's uranium mines are depleted.

The construction of PLTN (nuclear-powered electric power stations) in Indonesia was preceded by an introductory seminar on nuclear power in 1968. The 1970 nuclear power seminar in Yogyakarta proposed the formation of a joint committee composed of BATAN and the PUTL [Public Works] Department. This later became fact with the formation of a preparatory commission for PLTN development in 1972.

After the energy crisis of 1973, Indonesia requested the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in carrying out research on planning a nuclear energy program for Indonesia (for Java) with

methodology developed by IAEA for surveying the nuclear energy market in developing countries.

The study was completed in 1975, and the report published in 1976 indicated that there were great prospects for nuclear energy in Java, according to Achmad Baiquni.

6804

CSO: 4213



## INDONESIAN ENERGY POLICY EMPHASIZES CONSERVATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Sep 79 p 2

[Article: "Indonesian Energy Policy Differs From That of the United States and Japan"]

[Excerpts] Speaking to the press in his office last Thursday, Minister Subroto explained that Indonesia's energy policy focused on conservation together with the export of a maximum amount of Indonesian oil. For this purpose, a national campaign to save energy would be undertaken starting on 24 September with a workshop on energy conservation and a forum on public opinions.

In the meantime, the committee chairman of the energy conservation workshop, Engineer Arismunandar, explained to KOMPAS that his organization would present 41 papers representing all shades of opinion. The 41 papers from a single workshop constitute a large number and are evidence that the organization has attracted widespread attention. From the various opinions presented, a plan for energy conservation will be developed and then presented to the National Energy Council for ratification. Thus, from this activity there will emerge a coordinated energy policy that will be valid on a national or interdepartmental level.

In addition, Minister Subroto expressed a hope that in the short term people would not anticipate the promulgation of an energy policy in a drastic manner but rather little by little. At the present time, the basic patterns of an energy policy have been established. According to the guidelines, utilization of oil energy which at the beginning of Pelita III (Third Five-Year Development Plan) was 83 percent of the previous total, will be further reduced to 77 percent by the end of the third plan. This new energy policy will be more deeply felt later during Pelita IV if all energy sources are put to extensive use, such as coal, gas, thermal and water power. Therefore, the basis of an energy policy will be newly laid down in Pelita III in the furtherance of long-range interests.

Similarly, the implementation of energy conservation will have to be carried out little by little. This will be necessary because it is known at the



present time that oil consumption is divided equally among the family, industrial and transportation sectors with each accounting for 33 percent of the total. In the transportation sector, the largest quantity is consumed by private vehicles of which about 50 percent have red (government) license plates. For these vehicles, separate regulations will be issued later on.

At a session of the Stabilization Council last Wednesday, President Suharto recommended that the manufacture of commercial vehicles take precedence over that of private vehicles. However, Minister Subroto could offer no opinion on how this matter would be settled later within the context of energy conservation.

For private vehicles, for example, limitations could be placed on the number of cylinders, to a maximum of 4, or on the engine volume, to a maximum of 2,000 cubic centimeters.

In addition, Minister Subroto announced that since the energy conservation campaign was national in scope, the initial targets would be in the government sector itself. Subsequent targets would be households, vehicle drivers and industries.

Focusing on the government sector means, for example, devoting attention to government buildings and vehicles bearing red license plates. Other decisions bearing on energy policy will be made by a National Energy Council which is being formed.

9464  
CSO: 4213

**LAND REFORM COMMITTEE TO BE REESTABLISHED**

Jakarta **SINAR HARAPAN** in Indonesian 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Chief of State Orders Reactivation of Land Committee Formerly Headed by Prof Sumitro"]

[Excerpts] President Suharto has ordered the reactivation of a committee, formed by Research Minister Sumitro during the tenure of the previous cabinet, to prepare a detailed study of steps to be taken by the government to equalize land ownership.

The President presented his instructions to Agriculture Minister Sudarsono during a meeting at Cendana in Jakarta on Tuesday afternoon [31 July]. The minister reported to the President on the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development held in Rome from 12 to 20 July, which was attended by an Indonesian delegation headed by the minister.

After being received by the chief of state, Minister Sudarsono told the press that it had not yet been decided whether the land committee would be subordinate to the state minister for development supervision and the environment or to the state minister for research and technology.

Sudarsono said the committee, within the context of implementing land reform, would be given the task of taking all necessary steps to establish more equitable land ownership so that the minimum land ownership established in the Basic Agrarian Law would be achieved.

In this context, systems for inheritance and land purchase and sale must be established. Steps must also be taken to provide for justice in the production-sharing system. Heretofore, farm workers have received only a share of production, as determined by the big landowners who hold the upper hand.

The agriculture minister also pointed out that the conference on agrarian reform and rural development had discussed three groups of problems.

The conference, which attracted much attention from all nations and was attended by 1,4000 delegates from 145 nations, tried to find a solution to the problem of rural poverty, which strikes an estimated half of the world's population.

The first group of problems discussed involved the national policies of the various countries and how they are applied by each country to overcome the problem of poverty.

The second group of problems discussed dealt with improving the supply of production facilities and the marketing of agricultural products. These were included in an action program developed at this conference.

The third group of problems discussed had to do with international policy. In this regard, international trade must be improved and investments and technological and capital assistance must be increased in rural areas, both among the developing nations themselves and between advanced and developing nations.

The minister concluded by saying that advancement was evident at the conference in the commitments made by participating countries to heighten their efforts to combat poverty and carry out development in the rural areas.

In accordance with the third five-year development plan (REPELITA III), the Indonesian delegation led by the agriculture minister has therefore recommended that the government make genuine efforts to implement rural development.

6804

CSO: 4213

REGIONAL FORCES IN HOUA PHAN PROVINCE, THREAT DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 2 Oct 79 p 2

[Article: "In 3 Years the Work of the Regional Forces in Houa Phan Province has been Expanded and Strengthened"]

[Text] Houa Phan Province is a mountainous province located in the north-eastern part of our country. It borders on Vietnam, Luang Prabang and Xieng Khouang. It has 18,320 kilometers of land [as published]. There are 6 districts, 61 cantons, 757 villages with more than 26,170 families and more than 170,000 people.

Because Houa Phan Province is a solid province of the revolution, the imperialists and international reactionaries are paying attention to sending agents join forces with the remaining local reactionaries to create divisions and destroy the internal solidarity, destroy the solidarity between the nationalities and destroy Lao-Vietnamese solidarity. For example, they are working to propagandize and stir up chaos in the multi-ethnic cantons of Houai Meuang, Nantad, Phapat and others. They are threatening to wage a war of aggression.

Faced with that situation the Provincial Party Committee and all echelons of military commanders are paying attention to ideologically training and guide the armed forces, paramilitary forces and the multi-ethnic population throughout the province to be cognizant of two great duties. These are to defend and build the nation under popular slogans, such as "Make the canton a battlefield, make the village a stronghold, make the family an observation post and make the individual the observer." On that basis over the past 3 years, the multi-ethnic population in Houa Phan Province has been able to clearly distinguish friend from foe. This is demonstrated by the fact that during that time they have joined with agitation units in the bases to arrest 48 counterrevolutionaries hiding in [Tasseng] Sop Hao, Sam Neua, Houa Khang and other cantons. They have also mobilized 500 of their children to become soldiers and workers, which exceeded the plan.

Because of this, Houa Phan Province not only has strong armed forces in organizational terms, great in the quantity of their combat, but the regional force cadres and combatants in the province also pay attention to ideological training. On the average, 80-95 percent of the armed forces and paramilitary forces throughout the province have received political training. The strategic and tactical training has also been raised. Aside from this, every year many groups of guerrilla platoon- and company-level cadres have had the occasion to rotate for training courses opened by the province.

The Party Committee and all echelons of headquarters in Houa Phan Province have raised high a spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the task of national defense and public security by joining together with the people and mobilizing the multi-ethnic population to keep track of the exiled reactionaries and the henchmen of the international reactionaries to promptly arrest and suppress them so as to always bring peace to the nation. This is one factor among many making the armed forces and the multi-ethnic population of Houa Phan Province score great achievements. In that vein, it is because the cadres, combatants and people of Houa Phan Province have a profound faith in the two great duties set forth by the party and the government: Defend and build the nation.

CSO: 4206

## WOMEN'S VISIT TO REEDUCATION CENTER DESCRIBED

### Center's Operation, Facilities

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 2 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] "Tomorrow morning at 0500 hours! All the women must be at the That Luang grounds to wait for transportation!" These were the words of Miss Pom who was on the responsible committee taking us to visit Don Thao and Don Nang [Man Island and Woman Island] on this occasion.

This morning the air was clearer than on any recent day making even more joyous the trip of the [Meuang] Saisettha District women. Amidst the sounds of singing, the women left for the plains from [Meuang] Sikhot heading for Nasaithong, then to Phon Hong and Keo-oudom. It was a happy sight for those who had the opportunity to go, passing through the vast fields on either side of the road which were filled with the beautiful, ripening rice.

Not long after this, our caravan reached the Tha Lat Dam!

In about half an hour a boat from Don Thao came to get us. This boat was capable of carrying more than 100 people and cargo, which was sufficient for the number of people in our group. The transport boat then rapidly took us to Don Thao. As I stepped off the boat the first things I came upon were the beautiful smiles of the Don Thao and Don Nang responsible committee. When we looked up we saw a sign on which was written "Don Thao and Don Nang Reformatory" [Soum Dat Sang].

Following the report of Sichan, who is on the responsible committee, we were aware of some facts: "Don Thao and Don Nang is a university school [as published] which is able to make evil people good and is a place to halt terrible diseases so as to save people's lives so they may become progressive and contribute once again to the revolution."



Since 1976 these islands were opened up and have taken in more than 3,000 persons for reform. These people to be reformed can be divided into three categories: narcotics addicts, prostitutes and hoodlums whom the administrative authorities and whose parents have sent for reform and education and for changing their ways of thinking. On these islands there are up to six responsible committee persons for political and ideological lives, livelihoods and various work activities. There are also a number of doctors to look after the young people on the islands when they are ill. They are organized into squads, groups and companies in specific work assignments because Don Thao and Don Nang have established many types of work activities. These are primarily animal husbandry, planting of various crops, fishing, sewing, basket weaving, blacksmithing, barbering, sawmills, construction and others. Moreover, there is an art troupe which creates much enjoyment.

On the average in 3 months production they have been able to earn approximately more than 2 million kip.

After their studies the folks attending the seminars are able to profoundly grasp the policies of the Party which is demonstrated in their actual performance. Whereas previously they had never held a hoe or a shovel, never excavated or weeded or knitted a hat, they are now able to do a satisfactory job at anything.

As for policies concerning those who have made progress, the committee permits visits by parents and allows them to visit their homes. Aside from this, there are a number who have completed their period of reform and have volunteered to live there [on the islands]. The committee then gives them jobs as state workers with a ration [as published]. Moreover there is a policy of marriages for those sincere in their love for each other. A number of others, more than 1,800 people, have been released to return to their localities with the faces of new genuine, Lao people. In the not too distant future, preparations are underway to release more than 70 others to take part in tasks that are awaiting them at all times.

After visiting Don Thao and Don Nang and Don Tong we were taken by the committee to Don Santiphap [Peace Island] which is the reception station for the guests who come to visit these islands.

I have still not been able to totally describe the beauty of these islands. The gentle breezes waft the scent of flowers. It is almost as if this place were built for happiness and peace. The soft sounds of music and song so enjoyable to listen to came through. This was the song "Don Nang the Peaceful." When I heard it, it assumed a profound meaning because the island gives them genuine new lives under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Afterwards, the representatives of the [Meuang] Saisettha District's women's association brought a number of goods to present as gifts to Don Thao and Don Nang as a contribution to promoting production on the part of the folks coming there for reform so they may have the will to continue studying and will be successful according to the plan.

As 1600 hours approached, we had to leave the folks and depart from these beautiful islands with a fondness for the picture of natural beauty and fond feeling. Between the women of [Meuang] Saisettha District and the women attending the seminars. It's just like the last line of the song that says "We don't want to leave Don Nang at all!..."

#### Ex-inmates Remain

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Oct 79 p 3

[Excerpt] From that day to this, it has been many days since I returned from visiting Don Thao and Don Nang, but the images of all [I saw] still have not left my thoughts in the slightest. I remember fondly the new faces and sweet smiles of the men and women who now know the truth of their past lives and have changed themselves into people filled with a radiant goodness to become people with progressive new lives. This is a triumph they have won in a militant stronghold at the Don Thao and Don Nang Reformatory.

As my thoughts drifted with nature, I accidentally heard the sound of machinery. To make certain, I decided to find the source of the sound. What I saw were more than 100 sewing machines handed over by the Central Committee to a number of girls who had completed their reform and had completed their term of correction and volunteered to live there. The central responsible committee of the Don Thao and Don Nang Reformatory made them state workers, looking after their lives and training them in various skills so that they might make their living as planned. In opening this garment works, the committee said that it is in commemoration of "2 December" when it will be officially opened. At this time, those girls who still can't cut and sew are paying attention to learning from those who do it well. Before long, the girls who are sewing now will soon be able to sew well and can be very confident that their future will make steady progress onto the stage of building and developing a socialist country.

"Wherever there is effort, there must be success." Presently they are filled with joy in their own work in which they are taking part in hopes of ultimate success.

Some of the girls and women in this sewing unit say "Because of the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, all of our lives [as published] have received good education and training. Because of the revolution they have found the just path and know clearly the facts of national construction to reach the ultimate goal of true socialist construction.

But in the deepest reaches of their hearts they cannot help but feel bitterness toward the life of the past which was a period of their lives when they sank to the swamp of perdition that was the colonialist regime, which oppressed them with its stinking, rotten society for such a long time with such wickedness and savagery that it entered the very bones of many people. It made them enter darkness and from not knowing how to help themselves, they just took criminal, dissolute lives as their celestial paradise.

Having been born as human beings, it caused them pain and bitterness to be valued by society as worth only 1,000-2,000 or 700-800 kip. Now they know and are turing bitterness and resentment of revolutionary energy strongly, continuously and untiringly forging ahead in the task of transforming and building socialism. Our leaders constantly say: "In order to build socialism, it is first necessary to build socialists." This is a most precious thought that they take as a factor in their daily lives and they feel that these small islands are the birthplace of their new lives. One is probably already aware that on these islands there has occurred the reform of many groups of victims of social evils for many years. But one should also know that of those who come to reform themselves on these islands, there are not just a few who have (completed their sentences) and do not wish to return to their villages. They live here in order to guide the comrades who see white as black and morality as evil to understand our Party's leadership. On the other hand they also live here so as to train for various occupations that the Party and State has paid attention to training them for and importantly, they must receive the bright light from the leadership of the Party so that when they leave they will have much life and will follow the correct path.

We left the island and our friends as the sun set but we still remain certain that in the future, we will return to visit our friends.

CSO: 4206

## JUSTICE MINISTRY TRAINS COURT PERSONNEL

## Vientiane Municipality Conference

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Oct 79 p A 7

[Text] In the afternoon of 20 Oct the responsible committee for upgrading basic level cadres in the Ministry of Justice held a ceremony to conclude the upgrading of the first groups of basic-level court cadres which met with brilliant success. After opening [the course] and in carrying out research and study since 18 September, a total of 52 people participated including justice cadres in the Ministry of Justice, FKS [?peace-keeping] officials from four districts in the City of Vientiane, cadres from the Vientiane Province justice sector and justice offices in four districts.

Taking a place of honor in the closing ceremony were Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice, Khamphan Vilavong, chef d'cabinet of the ministry and the heads of various departments and bureaus in the ministry, the chief of the justice department of the Ministry of the Interior, War Veterans and Social Welfare, representatives of the Vientiane City and Province Justice Department and a number of invited guests.

Throughout the conference, aside from determinedly studying and drawing conclusions from the strengths and weaknesses in the past 3 years, they also studied documents concerning the operation of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat state, the establishment of people's courts and prosecutors, investigations at the level of the PKS officials, at the level of the prosecutors and at the level of the people's courts, initial awareness of criminal activity and punishment and documents on residential searches and arrest of criminals. They also had actual practice in district departments and in Vientiane Province. Following this upgrading and study, they were clearly aware of their task and role, the content and duties of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the role of the people's collective mastery. The dictatorship of the proletariat insures the victory of socialism over capitalism. They understood the task of suppression and the task of teaching, training and establishing the new socialism, in particular the dictatorship of totally suppressing and punishing reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries, along with totally building democracy

for the working people. Afterwards Minister of Justice Kou Souvannamethi gave a speech to the group and announced the formal close of the conference. Above all, he expressed praise for the cadres, representatives and the support sectors who had the patience to endure the obstacles and were able to be so brilliantly successful. He also spoke about the importance of the justice mission which is to contribute to the perservation of the socialist new regime. In conclusion, he called upon all to apply the content of this course to their actual work so as to bring true results.

#### Luang Prabang Conference

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 18 Oct 79 p A 7

[Text] On 12 Oct, the Luang Prabang District and Province Administrative Committee concluded a conference on the task of people's courts in the district with brilliant success, following the opening and urgent work of 4 days. Participating were cadres from various sectors and cantons in the district.

During the conference, aside from drawing conclusions on the strengths and remaining weaknesses over the past 3 years, they also studied documents on the establishment of courts, rights and duties of the courts, prosecutors and court clerks, rights and duties of justice court judgments in the districts, provincial courts of the first instance and provincial courts of appeal. These studies gave all cadres and representatives a profound understanding of the content and true nature of the courts in the new socialist system, which is one established by the people to truly safeguard the interests of the working people.

Presently each representative is applying the content of what had been learned to disseminate among the people for their broad and deep understanding.

CSO: 4206



## NORTHERN ETHNIC MINORITY DISTRICT PROCLAIMS ILLITERACY ELIMINATED

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 11 Oct 79 p A 5

[Text] On 8 October the [Meuang] Beng District, Oudomsai Province administrative authorities arranged a ceremony to formally announce the elimination of illiteracy in their district. Guests of honor at the ceremony were Seng Li, provincial vice-chairman; Thit Di, district chairman; representatives from the provincial education office, representatives from other sectors in the district and province and more than 1,000 of the multi-ethnic population.

In the ceremony, Mr Thit Di read a report summarizing conditions concerning the adult education movement on the part of the cadres, combatants and multi-ethnic people throughout the district. During the past 3 years from 1977 to 1979, the report revealed that [Meuang] Beng District is the first district in the province to announce the elimination of illiteracy. A total of 17,742 people were taught to read and write in 9 cantons, and 90 villages of which 55 were Lao Theung, 28 were Lao Loum [lowland, ethnic Lao] and 12 were Lao Soung. Afterwards honors from the Central Committee and the province were awarded to [Meuang] Beng District and the district awarded all cantons and villages certificates of literacy.

On this occasion Mr Seng Li gave a speech in which he honored and praised above all the spirit of struggle to overcome all difficulties on the part of the teachers and students as well as all echelons of the administrative authorities which were able to successfully wipe out illiteracy in that district in line with the plan. He also spoke on the importance of education which must proceed a step ahead of other tasks so as to steadily raise the cultural, technical and scientific level of the cadres and people aims at fulfilling the needs in the task of transforming and building socialism in our country. In conclusion he called upon everyone to be determined to continue studying.

As of now, throughout the country there are 10,016 villages, 524 cantons, 27 districts, 1 province and 1 capital city that have wiped out illiteracy.

CSO: 4206



**CABINET ISSUES INSTRUCTION ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS**

BK100922 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Nov 79 BK

[Text of 15 October instruction issued by Standing Committee of Council of Ministers]

[Text] To all ministries, ministerial-level organizations, various offices and organizations at the central level and all provincial administrative committees:

To carry out the party's glorious tasks regarding socialist transformation and construction, to pursue the revolutionary line on the restoration and development of the national economy, and to fulfill the 3-year plan in preparation for the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan of our state, we must have a considerable amount of capital to meet the investment requirements of the various branches. To accumulate such capital, the Lao people throughout the country are asked to deposit their savings in state banks.

At present, the money left in the people's possession is abundant. If this large amount of money is left untouched, it will not in the least benefit the country's economy. If this money is deposited in banks, it will become important capital for national construction, production expansion, promotion of goods circulation and for the improvement of the people's living conditions. For this reason, the mobilization of bank savings is an important task of the administration at all levels.

In addition to the above reason for the need for capital, the bank savings mobilization plays an important role in returning to banks the money excessively circulated in markets, correcting the imbalance of the volume of money and the volume of goods in markets, resolving the imbalance between income and cash expenditures in each locality and contributing to stabilizing the purchasing power of the kip currency.

The money savings mobilization is also of political significance. It serves to encourage the people to save money and practice thrift. This saving helps to mobilize the spirit of patriotism, self-reliance and being the masters of their country, thereby closely linking the savers with the

country, the administration and the new system and enabling them to take the initiative to build the country. Those depositing their money in our banks will be called persons having firm confidence in our new system; those depositing much money in banks will be regarded as persons contributing to national construction.

For this reason, savings mobilization is of important significance and is an essential and urgent task for the administration at all levels. It is the direct duty of all ministries, ministerial-level organizations and all provincial administrative committees throughout the country to mobilize money saving in the branches and localities under their responsibility. Each locality must implement the money saving plan adopted by the national bank and map out specific plans to encourage the people to deposit their money in banks. Each locality should launch an enthusiastic emulation campaign with detailed objectives.

As for each ministry or ministerial-level organization, its staff director, deputy staff director or the secretary of its trade union must be responsible for guiding the emulation campaign to mobilize money saving. In each factory, plant, agricultural cooperative or agricultural settlement, one of the deputy directors should be responsible for this task. In each province, one of the deputy provincial chairmen should be appointed chairman for guiding the emulation campaign and the task of encouraging the people to constantly deposit their money in banks.

In mapping out annual economic and cultural development plans, they should consult with banks and other branches so as to make plans for loans and mobilize money saving. As for the overall objective, each locality must try to achieve self-sufficiency in accumulating capital for local construction work. Each province must insure that each year at least one-fourth of the capital required by provincial state enterprises must be acquired through money saving.

The various procedures, principles, implementation methods and detailed objectives applicable to each sector or strata must be in accordance with savings regulations issued by the Council of Ministers and the regulations and plans adopted by the National Bank.

In mobilizing money saving, the easier the method used, the better. However, forceful methods must be avoided. Money saving should be based on voluntariness. The National Bank must have plans for the fulfillment of its objectives and give advice to its branches and various sectors and localities on concrete implementation methods. Meanwhile, it must consolidate its organization to insure that its responsibilities are met.

At the end of each year, the National Bank must review the results of the money saving mobilization and report its findings to the Council of Ministers. It should submit plans to the council for commending individuals or units for their outstanding deeds in organizing the mobilization campaign and for commending the outstanding individuals depositing their money in state banks.

[Signed] Nouthak Phousavan, vice premier; on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Vientiane, 13 October 1979.

## TRANSFORMERS INSTALLED, SAVINGS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] On 9 October, 36 workers of the General Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Installation Section of the Mechanical and Electrical Energy Department of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, headed by Mr Visanouthep developed a spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency, initiative, knowledge and ability and put it all into the installation of six high-voltage 115KW transformers at Phon Tong electrical generating plant in Vientiane. The job was completed in 9 hours. When in operation, they will reduce electrical current from 110 kilowatts to 80 kilowatts. [The job was completed] 2 hours ahead of the schedule called for in the plans of the department and the State Mechanical and Electrical Energy Corporation. This installation was the first to be performed by Lao workers. This achievement enabled the state to save 234,125 dollars or 93,650,000 kip in foreign exchange. Moreover, they were able to greatly decrease loss of electrical energy due to the old transformers' technical imperfections, which amounted to 10,000 dollars per month. If things had been done in accordance with the Nam Ngum phase II agreements, which hires foreign experts for the installations, it would have taken 45 days, and would have halted or decreased electrical power many hours a day for 10 days. The cost of the installation alone would have been 37,000 dollars. When combined with serving, feeding and transportation, the total cost would have been 237,000 dollars or the equivalent of 94.8 million kip.

Mr Visanouthep, the leader of the crew that installed the high voltage transformers, graduated from the basic electrical specialty course in 1971 at the Sok Pa Louang Mechanical and Electrical Energy School in the Vientiane Capital. Because of the study and practical work combined with determination and initiative under the new regime led by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the workers have become masters of their plants and factories and have expanded their initiative incessantly.

News reports also state that on 13 October, the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Energy of the Ministry of Industry and Trade arranged a ceremony at Sok Pa Louang to draw conclusions on the strengths and weaknesses of the historic installation of the high voltage transformers.

On this occasion the Ministry awarded decorations from the Ministry of Industry and Trade to that section to demonstrate honor and praise for the achievement.

# INDUSTRY AND TRADE SECTOR REPORTS ACTIVITIES

## Louang Namtha Province

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 18 Oct 79 p A 5

[Text] Since the beginning of the year to the present, store cadres in [Meuang] Namtha District, Louang Namtha Province determinedly have brought commodities and agricultural implements to sell to the cadres and multi-ethnic people in their district.

The goods offered for sale were more than 29,700 meters of cloth, more than 10,600 liters of kerosene, 1,870 packs of tobacco, more than 1,700 articles of clothing, several tons of salt, more than 13,500 notebooks, more than 1,160 plowshares and shovels and a quantity of other goods.

At the same time, they brought many tons of forest products from the people including cardamom, sticlac, benzoin, deer antlers, buffalo bones, deer hides, tiger hides, oxen hides and others. The results of this district store not only helps raise the people's standard of living but it also plays a part in promoting the movement to boost production and search for forest products for sale to the state.

## Oudomsai, Luang Prabang

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Oct 79 p A 9

[Text] In the third trimester of this year the trade sector in [Meuang] Oudomsai, Luang Prabang Province brought commodities and various implements to the various stores for sale to the multi-ethnic population in the district. These goods included nearly 10 tons of salt, 600 liters of kerosene, nearly 7,000 cans of meat and fish, 2 tons of sugar, 720 cans of milk, 18,930 meters of cloth of all colors, 710 blankets, 1,200 shirts and pants, 5,000 spools of thread, 650 bars of soap, and a quantity of toothpaste, flashlights, dry-season agricultural implements and educational materials.

Along with those sales, store cadres in each place also bought a great quantity of produce and forest products from the people. They bought



6 and one-half tons of onions and garlic, 1,370 kilograms of tobacco, 3,300 kilograms of milled rice, 500 kilograms of white benzoïn, 1,300 kilograms of medicinal rhizome, 200 kilograms of animal bones, 520 kilograms of cardamom and others.

Presently, the cadres of these stores are emulating to score achievements to greet the 4th anniversary of the 2 December national day.

#### Vapi Product Sales

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 9 Oct 79 p A 4

[Text] In the third trimester this year, the people of 10 villages in [Tasseng] Saphat Canton, [Meuang] Vapi District, Saravane Province brought in for sale to state stores at a reasonable price the following: more than 23 tons of paddy and a quantity of forest products such as snake skins, pangolin scales and honey.

The sales of produce and forest products to the state plays a part in building capital for the collective to be used in transforming and building a strong national economy to gradually raise the standard of living of the cadres and people. It also serves to gradually but totally eliminate the "middle-man" traders who do not fit in with the new era.

#### Oudomsai Textiles and Smithing

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 10 Oct 79 p A 5

[Text] In the third trimester of 1979 the workers of the textile factory under the Oudomsai provincial department of industry and trade expanded and promoted their role as the working class and entered production with initiative in producing more than 46,400 meters of all types of textiles.

News reports also state that at the same time the workers of the smithing unit of the Oudomsai provincial department of industry and trade worked to make hundreds of knives and machetes. Aside from this they also produced a quantity of agricultural implements.

Presently the workers of these two sectors are continuing to emulate in working in their specialized tasks to score achievements to mark the 2 December national day.

#### Gnot Ou, Phong Saly Trade

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 11 Oct 79 p A 4

[Text] In the past 7 months, the store cadres of [Meuang] Gnot Ou District, Phong Saly Province determinedly brought commodities, agricultural goods and other consumer goods to sell to the multi-ethnic people, the collective stores in the cantons and various marketing units.

They brought nearly 20 tons of goods for sale during that time which included more than 34,200 meters of cloth, 570 articles of clothing, more than 2,200 meters of plastic sheeting, more than 1,400 bars of soap, 780 pots, 1,200 kilograms of sugar, more than 1,600 hoes, spades and axes, educational materials including more than 6,000 notebooks, 2,400 pencils, and a quantity of goods necessary for daily life.

At the same time they also bought a great deal of produce and forest products from the people. Of that there was more than 100 tons of paddy and more than a ton of animal bones, hides, deer antlers and others. The results scored by this district store not only played a part in steadily raising the people's standard of living but also promoted the movement to boost production and search for forest products for sale to the state in a widespread fashion.

#### Luang Prabang External Trade

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Oct 79 p A 2

[Text] In the past 9 months the external trade cadres of Luang Prabang Province diligently carried out plans for exchanges of goods between provinces and between the province and [foreign] countries.

Compared with the same period of time in 1976, the quantity of goods sold to other provinces and to other countries increased many times over. Of that, specifically the supply and distribution of goods to production bases has been facilitated and the quantity of goods exchanged has increased many times which has gradually increased the standard of living of cadres and local people.

Presently the trade cadres are continuing to emulate to promote and expand their initiative in marketing and exchanging goods and forest products from the people in a widespread fashion in order to make successful the plan to serve the people near the end of the year.

#### Luang Prabang Trade

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 20 Oct 79 pp A 7, 8

[Text] During the past 9 months the store cadres of Luang Prabang District and Province have paid attention to doing a good job of serving the populace within their area. During that time they brought a great quantity of various kinds of goods for sale to raise the standard of living of the people. Included were 13 tons of salt, 5,429 cans of fish, 138,777 meters of cloth, 800 articles of clothing, 2,255 liters of kerosene, more than 900 hoes, plowshares and machetes, 12,157 notebooks and a quantity of consumer goods.



Along with that, they also bought more than 60 tons of produce and forest products from the people including, 50 tons of rice, more than 5 tons of sesame, 428 kilograms of sticlac, more than 3 tons of peanuts, mung beans and soybeans, more than 2 tons of garlic and a quantity of bark from *Broussonetia papyrifera* Vent. trees, medicinal bush *Uvaria Macrophylla* Roxb. and various domestic animals.

#### Insufficient Supplies in Saisettha

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Recently the state store cadres in [Meuang] Saisettha District in Vientiane brought various types of commodities to sell to the people, specifically in agricultural cooperatives in three cantons in the district: [Tasseng] Phon Sai, Nong Bon and That Luang cantons. The goods sold included 30 machetes, 2,060 notebooks, 412 writing tablets, 824 liters of kerosene, 412 dresses, 147 blankets, 380 towels, 150 raincoats, 412 bars of soap, 1,754 meters of multi-colored cloth and 724 meters of silk.

Although these goods are small in number and not enough to fill the needs of the consumer, this demonstrates the concern of the trade sector cadres who at all times are determined to serve the people so as to raise their standards of living and to gradually promote production.

CSO: 4206

# EXPANSION OF CULTIVATED AREA, PROGRESS IN HARVEST DESCRIBED

## Houa Phan Starchy Crops

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 2 Oct 79 p A 6

[Text] In this year's production season the people of various localities of Houa Phan Province have been in solidarity in their planting of subsidiary, starchy food crops on several thousands of hectares including manioc, arrowroot, sweet potatoes and corn.

This planting of starchy crops by the people in that province has exceeded that of previous years because the members of the agricultural cooperatives and other working people are trying to struggle to make the goals in food production for 1979 a reality.

## Saravane Acreage Expansion

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Oct 79 p A 2

[Text] In 1979 the multi-ethnic people in various cantons in [Muang] Khong Sedone District and the people in Ban Pai and Ban Tahouak villages in [Tasseng] Tang Nai Canton in [Meuang] Kaleun District in Saravane Province have worked to bring back into production abandoned fields and to clear virgin land which had been abandoned during the war years. This amounted to 1,670 hectares. Of this amount, [Meuang] Khong Sedone alone had 1,651 hectares which increases the rice field acreage in the district to 9,165 hectares.

This year's revival of abandoned fields and clearing of virgin land, although it met with grave objective and subjective obstacles and difficulties, won brilliant victories because the solidly organized agricultural cooperatives had the close and continuous assistance of the administrative authorities. Aside from that, while working, everybody emulated to develop their initiative in the actual performance of the work.

The revival of abandoned fields and clearing of virgin land not only expands the cultivated area and decreases destruction of the forest, but it

also carries out the Party's policy in expanding cultivated area and boosts seasonal production while also bringing science and technology to bear in cultivation.

#### Vientiane Harvest Underway

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] Since the end of September the people in various villages and cantons of the 15 districts throughout Vientiane City and Province have organized their forces to urgently set to work harvesting their rice now ripening on an avrage of 21,328 hectares [as published].

Setting to work harvesting rice this year is being done happily because the production work forces of each locality are all depending on the members of the agricultural cooperatives and labor exchange solidarity units which are more efficient than the individual, scattered production of the old days. Because of this the harvest is going along well and is being done more rapidly and in time than was the case in all previous years.

Since the harvest began, more than 10,000 hectares of the total have been completed. From the results obtained, it can be seen that each locality has achieved satisfactory results. News reports are that the acreage of upland, dry field cultivation in Vientiane City and Province has decreased by nearly 2,000 hectares over last year's. Last year there were more than 23,000 hectares in this category. This is in line with the Party and State policy of reducing the acreage of upland fields and expanding wet rice cultivation.

#### Paksan Harvest

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Since the end of October the people in villages of the 14 cantons throughout [Meuang] Paksan District, Vientiane Province have organized their forces to set to work harvesting and storing their annual rice crop now ripening over a total area of more than 6,000 hectares.

This rice harvest of the local people is depending primarily on the labor of the agricultural cooperatives and labor exchange solidarity teams. This has made their harvest pleasant with a spirit of rapid timeliness with completion in line with the season to avoid damage.

At this time the harvest has been completed on approximately 600 hectares. The best work has been done by people in [Taseng] Sinsai, Sivilai and Tabok Cantons.

Presently the people of those localities are emulating to harvest and store their rice.

## Vientiane Yields

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] After attention and care over a period of time up to the beginning of October this year the annual rice crop of the people in the plains areas of the city and the rural areas in the 15 districts in Vientiane City and Province have begun to ripen in many places over the vast expanse of fields. The farmers in each locality, depending primarily on the labor forces of the agricultural cooperatives and the labor exchange solidarity teams have urgently set to work harvesting and storing the annual rice crop to avoid spoilage and so as to complete the work in line with the season.

For the most part, in the conditions of the localities' annual rice harvest, the work force is divided specifically. Primarily, there are units for cutting, tying and transporting the rice to the threshing area along with threshing and transport to the granary.

For these reasons, after the harvest began up to now, more than 4,000 hectares have been harvested of a total acreage of more than 73,000 hectares throughout the City and Province of Vientiane. The results of the harvest reveal that many localities have had a satisfactory yield. This is to say that each ear of grain is full of seeds and on the average, each hectare yields over 2 tons. Presently, the various localities in the province are continuing to work diligently to harvest and store their rice. They are also working to plant subsidiary starchy crops and vegetables in a widespread fashion.

CSO: 4206

STATISTICS, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN BORDER DISTRICT NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 13 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Khammouan P. Vongphachan: "Meuang Samakkkhisai Today"]

[Excerpts] [Meuang] Samakkkhisai District is one of four districts in Attapeu Province. The district is located very close to the provincial capital. The district has 4 cantons and a population of more than 10,000 people. Of those, some 70 percent of the total are Lao Theung. Before the nation was liberated this district was called "Meuang Mai" and was the largest district of Attapeu Province at the time.

Now the people of [Meuang] Samakkkhisai District are forging ahead in progress with the carrying out of the policy of building an independent, self-masterful local economy as set forth by the Party Central Committee and the province. In particular, after studying the regulations and provisional codes concerning the turn to agricultural cooperatives, the people of [Meuang] Samakkkhisai District have become knowledgeable on the true nature and contents of the cooperatives. They have become voluntarily motivated to turn from individual, scattered production to collective socialist production. Up to now, throughout the district there are more than 20 agricultural cooperatives with more than 1,000 hectares of rice fields, 895 primary laborers, 1,030 secondary workers and 759 animals for draft power.

Those in the [Meuang] Samakkkhisai District Administrative Committee also told me that under the new regime led by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, it can be seen in general that people in the district have evidenced new behavior, particularly in their thinking of equality with firm confidence in the leadership of the Party, with a high sense of patriotism. They have raised high their right of collective mastery e.g. as by the cheerful turn to agricultural cooperatives. Aside from this they have also established many tens of labor exchange solidarity teams, in order to prepare the conditions for becoming agricultural cooperatives in the future. Furthermore, the district's people have expanded the planting of crops and animal husbandry. This has increased the number of various kinds of animals by 13.2 percent over last year. Along with the planting of crops and animal husbandry the people of [Meuang] Samakkkhisai have also improved the artisan-handicrafts base which had been abandoned since the war. Primary among these are weaving, spinning

cotton, smithing and others. In [Tasseng] Se Kong Canton alone nearly every family is capable in these areas. Since the beginning of 1979 the people of [Meuang] Samakhsinat District have sold approximately more than 500 head of livestock to the state. Of those, there were more than 200 buffaloes and oxen. They sold the state nearly 50 tons of surplus rice and have deposited nearly 3 million kip of their savings in the State Bank.

CSO: 4206



# COOPERATIVIZATION MOVEMENT UNDERWAY AGAIN

## Saravane Province

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 3 Oct 79 p A 7

[Text] In mid-August the people of Ban Kep Pheung and Nabon villages, [Tasseng] Thongkham Canton, [Meuang] Laongam District in Saravane Province got together and gave up making scattered, individual livelihoods in the old way and set up two agricultural cooperatives. These were composed of 92 member families, complete with rice fields, draft power and production implements.

Following the establishment, they elected model, diligent people to the administrative and inspection committees for the cooperatives and divided themselves into detailed production teams based on the abilities of each individual.

Because they saw that a bright future guaranteeing abundance and happiness would be manifested shortly, each person diligently put forth his labor and abilities into the primary tasks as directed by the administrative committees. In that way, they would be able to fulfill the planned goals in transporting rice and growing other crops in this year's production season.

## Sam Tai, Houa Phan

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Oct 79 p A 8

[Text] Recently the multi-ethnic people of Ban Veun, Ban Ngiao, Ban Sop Peng and Ban Sop Ken villages, [Tasseng] Phan Sam Canton, [Meuang] Sam Tai District in Houa Phan Province voluntarily turned from individual, scattered livelihoods to a collective livelihood in accordance with large-scale socialist production by establishing four agricultural cooperatives. There were 336 members in all with more than 210 hectares of crop land, more than 120 draft animals and complete production tools.

Following the establishment the members of each cooperative elected administrative and inspection committees. They divided themselves into definite, detailed production teams appropriate to the actual conditions in order to insure that production plans set by the administrative committees will achieve good results.

Presently they are working and emulating to take care of the crops, raise animals, and carry on various types of production in a diligent manner in order to make their localities ever more prosperous.

Viangthong, Houa Phan

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 24 Oct 79 p A 1

[Text] In September the people of Ban Pong Hai village, [Tasseng] Dao Heuang Canton, [Meuang] Viangthong District in Houa Phan Province were voluntarily motivated to turn from the backward, individual, scattered production of the old days to collective socialist production by establishing an agricultural cooperative. There are 207 members of whom 128 are women. There are 380 hectares of cropland, with complete draft power and production implements. Aside from that they also contributed 54,000 kip in cash as a fund for their cooperative to use in upgrading and building a strong cooperative.

After establishing it, they elected an administrative and an inspection committee and divided themselves into various specific teams as appropriate to the abilities and actual conditions.

Ken Thao, Sayaboury

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Oct 79 p A 2

[Text] Recently the multi-ethnic people of 11 villages in [Tasseng] Ken Thao Canton, [Meuang] Ken Thao District, Sayaboury Province were voluntarily motivated to turn from small-scale, individual, scattered production to collective, socialist livelihoods as set forth by the Party by establishing 11 agricultural cooperatives. There was a population of 4,217 of whom 2,017 were members with 649 buffaloes as draft power, 507 plows and harrows and 487 hectares of rice fields.

After establishment, they elected administrative and inspection committees and divided themselves into detailed production teams as appropriate to the actual conditions of each person. Presently, these agricultural cooperative members are determinedly taking care of their rice and subsidiary starchy crops they planted for the dry season.

CSO: 4206

## 'VIENTIANE RADIO' REVIEWS 1979 AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

BK170604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Nov 79 NK

[Review: "Agricultural Task in 1979"]

[Text] In implementing the various party and state resolutions regarding nationwide agricultural, forestry and irrigation transformation and construction serving as a basis for gradual socialist industrial construction, particularly in implementation of the 3-year party plan, of which 1979 is the second year, the people of various nationalities throughout the country have extensively carried out campaigns to improve their living conditions in the spirit of the various resolutions adopted by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. Such campaigns include, for example, the movement to set up agricultural cooperatives, dig irrigation canals, build reservoirs, exploit forestry, cultivate rice and set up state settlements.

According to incomplete figures, in 1979 the people in various localities throughout the country set up more than 1,800 agricultural cooperatives, raising the number of agricultural cooperatives to 2,696 operated by 112,898 families. The percentage of farmers who have not yet joined cooperatives is 22.85. There are 129,569 hectares of rice cultivated land and a considerable number of haulage forces and farm tools. Champassak, Khammouane and Vientiane provinces have 478, 433 and 520 agricultural cooperatives respectively.

With regard to construction and improvement spheres, many training courses have been held for cooperative cadres at the central and local levels, and more than 10,000 cadres attached to agricultural cooperative boards of directors and cooperative inspection committees have been trained.

In the irrigation sphere, in 1979 various local agricultural sections dispatched cadres to carry out surveying and planning work and transport various implements to help farmers in repairing and expanding small irrigation canals. Meanwhile, the people have started building medium irrigation projects in some areas such as in Vientiane Province. The villagers in Phon Hong, Vang Viang, Kasi, Salakham and Paksan completed repairing many small irrigation projects draining water into more than 100 hectares of

ricefields. Meanwhile, they are currently building medium irrigation projects such as the Nam Souang and the Nam Cheng reservoirs in Muang Phon Hong and installing water pumping stations in Hataaifong, Sisattanak, Chanthabouli and Sikhottabong districts [in Vientiane Province]. Thanks to these stations water is being pumped into thousands of hectares of ricefields. In addition, some reservoirs are being built in Savannakhet Province. Small irrigation projects are being constructed by the local people at Nam Phanai in Muang Phon Hong and Houei Nong Hin in Taseng Nafai, Muang Saithani. After their completion thousands of hectares of ricefields will be irrigated.

Regarding cultivation, members of agricultural cooperatives and the people, bringing into full play their right to collective mastery, reclaimed wasteland and cleared virgin land, thus gaining several thousands of hectares of ricefields. In Saravane Province alone, 736 hectares of wasteland were reclaimed for rice cultivation. Seven percent of the ricefields damaged during last year's floods in Champassak Province were restored.

In the mountainous areas of Muang Ton Pheung, Luang Nantha Province, more than 100 hectares were cleared for rice cultivation.

In addition, the people in various localities planted starchy crops on tens of thousands of hectares--13,760 hectares in Oudomxai Province, 10,388 in Luang Prabang Province, 988 in Khammouane Province and 700 in the mountainous province of Phong Saly.

In the forestry sphere, the people in various localities throughout the country attentively exploited forests and replanted trees in accordance with the plan adopted by the party for 1979. Such a movement was successfully carried out, in Khammouane, Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Saravane, Attapeu and other provinces where sawmills are located and which share a common border with foreign countries. The people also inspected and compiled lists of forests being exploited. In Saravane Province alone, 2,000 hectares of forests were inspected. Moreover, to check forest destruction, the people of Lao Theung and Mong nationalities in various localities shifted from upland crop cultivation to rice farming. This is being carried out by nearly 100 families of tribal people in Muang Hom, Muang Paksan and Muang Kasi in Vientiane Province.

To insure the success of agricultural, forestry and irrigation construction, the party Central Committee and the government convened in Vientiane a national conference of cooperative representatives and opened vocational schools in many provinces throughout the country to train cadres and specialists serving agriculture.

In short, regarding this year's agricultural production, even though some localities experienced natural disasters such as floods, insects and rats, the harvest is a considerable success.

## BRIEFS

**HOUA PHAN PUBLIC WORKS**--Since January the cadres, organizational workers and laborers of the Public Works Department of Houa Phan Province have paid attention to increasing their work. They have had the initiative during that period of time to repair old roads and cover with gravel many stretches of road and have built 2,725 meters of new roads. They have paved 3,418 meters of roads, produced 258,000 bricks, produced more than 15 tons of powdered lime, crushed 449 cubic meters of rock, built tens of barracks and other facilities, built a quantity of production implements, sent a great quantity of construction tools to the various production bases and repaired many engines. Presently they are emulating to score achievements to greet the 4th anniversary of the national day. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 2 Oct 79 p A 8]

**POPULATION AND COOPERATIVE STATISTICS**--According to documents from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation, there are presently in our country some 2,452 agricultural cooperatives, 86,525 member families with 527,036 people, on an acreage of 128,138 hectares. Presently, we have formally stated that the population of Laos is 3,500,000 (these figures are not yet detailed). [Excerpts] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 20 Oct 79 p 2]

**RICE SALES TO POPULATION**--It is well known that in 1978, drought and floods seriously damaged people's crops throughout three cantons in [Meuang] Keo-oudom District, Vientiane Province. People in 65 villages numbering 556 families lost all their rice in the disasters. For that reason, this year the Party and Administrative committees in those localities brought rice to sell to the people hit by disaster. Specifically, from June to September of this year, the foodstuffs sector of [Meuang] Keo-oudom District brought 61 tons, 250 kilograms of rice to sell to the people. This made all people in those localities realize that at all times the Party and the State are paying attention to helping the people's lives and help them produce so that the harvest of this year's annual rice crops will be successful and will be completed in line with the season. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Oct 79 pp 1, 4]

**HOM DISTRICT STATISTICS**--[Meuang] Hom District is one of 15 districts of Vientiane Province. It has 6 cantons and 44 villages with a population of 18,471 people. It is located in the northeastern part of Vientiane Province. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 17 Oct 79 p 2]



SUPPLIES TO REFUGEE RETURNEES--In the third trimester the Vientiane City and Province Social Welfare Sector brought production tools, household utensils, clothing and various foodstuffs to assist refugees from the war era and particularly those people who were deceived into fleeing the country and then saw the great suffering and fled back to their homeland. [Supplies were also given] to victims of natural disasters of years past within Vientiane Province. Goods distributed as aid on this occasion were: 155 tons and 400 kilograms of milled rice, 15 tons of salt, 120 tons of flour, 143 blankets, 65 mosquito nets, more than 200 mats, 1,800 cans of milk, 71 skirts, 42 cooking pots, 122 meters of plain cloth, 3,800 spools of thread, 54 kitchen knives, 125 kilograms of insecticide and a number of sprayers, 98 machetes and axes, 427 kilograms of sugar, 266 shovels, 1,800 cans of meat, 9,000 cans of margarine, 122 plates, 11 rice cooking pots, 11 buckets, 36 shirts, 22 hoes and sickles and 5 anvils. Presently these goods have been given to the people making the refugees and disaster victims happy and they are showing their good will to the Party and government which at all times is concerned with and helps them in their lives and promotes production and in building their residences.

CSO: 4206



PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

NEW SUBMARINE--New Delhi, Nov. 1.--Pakistan on Wednesday acquired a new submarine from France, reports Radio Pakistan. The submarine "Hashmat" was received at Karachi by the Pakistan Navy Chief Vice-Admiral, Karamat Rahman Niazi. [Text] [Calcutta THE HINDU in English 2 Nov 79 p 9]

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

AMNESTY GRANTED--Manila Nov 13 KYODO--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has granted amnesty to three former ranking members of subversive organizations in the country who had been under military detention since early 1972. One of the three granted amnesty and cleared of any responsibility in anti-government activities in the early 1970's was Angelo de Los Reyes, former professor of the then Philippine College of Commerce, a hotbed of student activism in the late 1960's, and information officer of the outlawed Kabataang Makabayan (National- [as printed] The other two were Crispin Aranda, a well-known activist who took part in several anti-government rallies and demonstrations before martial law was imposed here in 1972, and Fuellen Ortigas, head of the education department of the regional party committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines in Western Visayas, Central Philippines. The president approved the removal of their names from the list that includes 56 others facing trial for violation of Philippine anti-subversion laws now being heard by a military court. The complaint against the 56 charges that they had participated in several violent rallies and demonstrations from 1969-71 to cause social discontent and weaken the faith of the people and to overthrow the Philippine Government. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English (no time given) 13 Nov 79]

CSO: 4220

## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

INFILTRATION OF HILLTRIBES--Mr Anan Anantakul, deputy vice minister of the interior revealed that mobile units of officers have been sent to survey 2,000 hilltribe villages in 15 provinces to be used as guidance in further social, political and economic development of the tribesmen. Mr Anan said that at this time the tribesmen are scattered throughout Thai territory and number approximately 500,000. They are far from communication routes and moreover, at this time increasing numbers of hilltribesmen from other countries are coming into Thailand, which is becoming more important to national security. The 15 provinces are Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Song, Lampoon, Lampang, Tak, Kamphaeng Phet, Phetchabun, Nan, Kanchanburi, Phayao, Sukhothai, Uthaitani, Suphanburi and Phrae. Prior to this, surveys have been made in some other provinces. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Oct 79 pp 1, 12]

TRADE WITH NORTH KOREA--Mr Chamnong Phanatchuthabun, director of the Pricing Office of the Department of Economy and Commercial Activity has revealed to reporters that following meetings with the North Korean ambassador to Thailand, it is known that North Korea is greatly developing its industry and needs raw materials for its factories. Therefore they have expressed a desire to purchase 10,000 tons of Thai rubber per year, 30,000 tons of tin per year and 30,000-50,000 tons of tungsten per year. The quantity of cassava flour involved has still not yet been revealed. Aside from this, North Korea will establish a trade office in Bangkok at the end of this month. Mr Chamnong further stated that Mr Op Wasurat, minister of Commerce, is pleased to expand international trade and Thailand needs to buy cement and fertilizer from North Korea also. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Oct 79 p 2]

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